The Library of Congress'

EARLY STATE RECORDS PROJECT

converted from the original microfilm held by the
Vincent C. Immel Law Library, Saint Louis University

through the generous support of a grant from the

Council on Library and Information Resources

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, December 4, 1869 No 47

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4;67 tf

EDWARD PHILLIPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

MAS. M. LORD W. W. WILLIAM

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and
CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,
are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf Jan. 1, '69.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY
consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herrings Anchovies, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc. tf

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

R. F. ROUNTREE,

Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, H. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, of Tucson, A. T. TULLY & OCHOA.

OFFICIAL.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND BREMEN.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, modifying the Arrangement entered into by the said Post Departments in 1847 for the reciprocal Receipt and Delivery of Mails to be conveyed by the United States and Bremen Lines of Steamers, direct, between New York and Bremenhaven.

ARTICLE I. The post-office of New York shall be the United States office of exchange, and Bremen the office of exchange of that Republic, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

ART. II. The international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or by Bremen steamers, as hereinafter stated, between the United States or its Territories, and Bremen, will be subject to the following postage charges viz:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight.....10 cents.

Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce.....20 cents.

Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces.....40 cents.

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional 20 cents for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate: and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

ART. III. All the States belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, are to have the advantage of the rate of ten cents, established by the preceding article, (second,) whenever their postage, to and from Bremen, for letters to and from the United States, shall be reduced to the uniform rate of five cents, or less. On all correspondence for or from such of said states as shall not so reduce their rates, the charge between the United States and Bremen, by either of the two lines, will be fifteen cents the single rate.

And optional prepayment, a regular progressive scale, &c. upon the same principles as in Article II. shall be admitted and observed.

ART. IV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States or mailed to and deliverable in Bremen, or originating and posted in countries beyond Bremen and mailed to, and deliverable in the United States, or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of Bremen, and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. or III. as the case may be. And the two Post-Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries, or places in foreign countries, to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any letters from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

ART. V. Newspapers not weighing more than three ounces each may be sent by the United States and Bremen steamers when the whole postage of two cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office. The postage on pamphlets and magazines, per ounce, or fraction of an ounce, shall be one cent, prepayment of which shall likewise be required in both countries. Said newspapers, pamphlets and magazines are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified by said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

ART. VI. The postage for which the United States and Bremen Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them, shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scales of progression determined by the preceding second and third articles, as follows, viz:—

The Bremen office shall pay to the United States office for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in the United States and destined for Bremen, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Bremen and destined for the United States, when conveyed, under Article II., by United States steamer .....9 cents
and when by Bremen steamer ..... 5 "
When conveyed under article III., by United States Steamer.....14 cents
and when by Bremen steamer.....5 "

The United States shall pay to the Bremen office for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in Bremen and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Bremen, when conveyed under Article II., by United States steamer.....1 cent
and when by Bremen steamer.....5 cents
When conveyed under article III., by United States steamer .....1 cent
and when by Bremen steamer.....10 cents.

Respecting the postage for newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines received in either country, the whole is to be paid to the United States office when the same are sent by United States steamers, and one half to the United States and the other to the Bremen office when sent by Bremen steamers.

It is understood and agreed that, of the portion of the postage for which the United States office is to account to Bremen, as well as of what Bremen may collect, all but one cent a single letter is to go to the benefit of the proprietors of the Bremen line of steamers.

Letter bills and acknowledgments, as well as forms of account, shall be made to conform to these articles.

ART. VII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post-Office in Washington; and, have been examined, compared, and settled by the Post-Office of Bremen, the balance shall be paid, without delay, by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Bremen, it shall be paid over by the United States at, Bremen; and if in favor of the United States it shall be paid over by Bremen at Washington, or to the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall direct Neither office is to charge to the other any commissions upon any postage it may collect, The 20 per cent commission to the postmaster of Bremen, stipulated in Article VI. of the arrangement of 1847 is to cease from and after the date when these articles take effect; and Bremen is to receive no other compensation for the service required by the arrangement of 1847 than as provided in article VI. of the present convention.

ART. VIII. The steamers of the two lines shall be required to convey all dead and returned letters, and the official communications of the respective post departments of the United States and Bremen, free of charge.

ART. IX. This arrangement, which supersedes the temporary arrangement of 6th July, 1853, is to go into effect on the 15th of August, 1853, and it is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either post department after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other; and it may also cease when the Bremen steamers cease running.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this 4th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the city of Washington.

JAMES CAMPBELL
Postmaster-General.
RUDOLPH SCHLEIDEN,
Minister Resident of the Republic of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen providing for the Registration of valuable letters, to be conveyed by the United States and Bremen Lines of Steamers, direct, between New York and Bremenhaven.

ART. I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States, and addressed to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at the respective exchange office of New York or Bremen, to be thence conveyed by the United States and Bremen lines of steamers, shall from and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office *And provided, also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Bremen, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

ART. II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States, or of the German Austrian postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York or Bremen, respectively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the next direct steamer.

ART. III. The respective exchange offices of New York and Bremen shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package from the unregistered letters, and seal each package, after tying it in the usual manner. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office of Bremen or New York.

ART. IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution, at either of the respective exchange offices of Bremen or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct" if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post-office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing, (New York or Bremen, as the case may be.)

ART. V. Registered letters received at New York from Bremen, or received at Bremen from New York, and destined for an inland post office shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at either office.

ART. VI. The United States and Bremen Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be exchanged between them in the same manner as prescribed in the postal convention concluded on the fourth of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Bremen, and to the Bremen Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Bremen to the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names affixed the seals of our respective offices, this seventeenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, at the city of Washington,

[L. S.] JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.
[L. S.] R. SCHLEIDEN,
Minister Resident of the Republic of Bremen.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 4..... 1869.

VOX POPULI.

There are perhaps few things either in the material world, or within the sphere of imagination alone, so liable to change, and to so great an extent the foe of unity as public opinion. We find it everywhere divided—unanimous in nothing—disposed to dispute even the validity of a maxim. When we consider this the conviction forces itself upon us that the unanimous opinion of a council or meeting which has taxed its integrity to speak and decide conscientiously, is worthy of the highest respect and confidence. As an instance of such opinion we refer our readers to the resolutions adopted at a meeting held at Mesilla, to be seen in another column. These resolutions are original only in their style of versification; the idea, every sentiment—whether it betray indignation, hope, or despair—has been ringing in the public ear for years; not only from those who have actually suffered at the hands of the Indian and are crippled or deformed from wounds, but all others, even those who have lived in Arizona or New Mexico for only a few months, take up the cry:—protection to citizens and extermination to the savages; This is simply a demand for justice; every meeting of citizens in either Territory has called for it; the executive in either Territory has contended for it; our legislatures have begged for it; the press of either Territory have demanded it, and our delegates in Washington continue to pray for it, but all to no purpose.

Notwithstanding the unanimity of the public voice in representing matters as they are, in one instance the combined sentiment of the two Territories, sustained by the entire population of both, is suppressed, ignored, contemned, because contradicted by an interested hypocrite in the person of Vincent Colyer. With no greater unanimity in asking for that protection to which citizens are entitled, have the people of Arizona and New Mexico in times past, laid their claims before the national government, than do they now denounce as false, hypocritical and unsustained the principal statements made by Vincent Colyer regarding the savages of this frontier.

The meeting likewise passed resolutions tendering the heartfelt thanks of the citizens of our frontier to the brave officers and men of Camp Bowie. Our neighbors of New Mexico know well that in this respect the people of the two Territories entertain but one sentiment; for if doubts were admissible they would never have assumed the responsibility of *speaking for us*. We enter heartily into their views, accept and endorse their every opinion—not through mere courtesy, but because they are such as we entertain and believe to be just and right. The officers named have a lasting claim upon the gratitude of the people of both Territories, but not less entitled to the heartfelt thanks of the people is their energetic commander, Gen. Devin, who is, in reality, the motive power, and the only one of the three commanders stationed here since 1866, (viz: Col. Wallen, Gen. Crittenden, and Gen. Devin,) who ever combined sufficient talent and ability with the disposition to conduct a campaign, and we will moreover, vouch that our statement in this respect can be sustained by a nine-tenth vote of the citizens of this town, As to the illustrious Choctaw first mentioned, well, his cold deliberate cruelty drove more men from the army, by desertion, in December '65, and up to March, '66, than would be sufficient to settle the Apache question forever, in the space of a single year. Does he remember his answer to Col. Iges, in the presence of an enlisted man, on board of the steamer Sacramento, when entreated by that model officer, while holding in his hand a portion of the soldiers' breakfast, (a piece of hard bread stirring with animal life,) to accept a proposal made by the captain of the vessel to furnish the command with sea biscuit, under certain conditions, "what they have is too good for them; let them eat it, d—n them."

We do not mention this to please Gen. Devin through acknowledging our observance of the contrast between his character and that of Wallen, nor do we think that he will be pleased at it, but if truth comes within our reach, and is applicable to the occasion, we will speak it at all hazards.

But to revert to the subject; Gen. Devin is doing his full duty and has the thanks of the entire people of Arizona. On the whole we could not otherwise than accept the resolutions in every particular, and we therefore set them forth as another presentation of the voice of the people.

The Canadians have conceived the project o building a trans-continental railroad, from Ottawa city to Vancouver's Island, a distance of 2,500 miles. The Capital required to build such road is estimated at one hundred millians of dollars. The New York *Herald* thinks that the Canadians might be more economical, and save a thousand, miles in the building of this road by beginning at the west end of Lake Superior and running thence a connecting road with Lake Winnipeg, and thence by adopting steamboats to the head of navigation on the Saskatchewan. Under this plan the short connecting line suggested would bring the great, fertile and beautiful basin of the Saskatchewan within easy reach of immigrants from the British islands and within some eight hundred miles or less of the Pacific coast.

It seems, however, that it should not be too late for the Canadians to undertake a Pacific Railroad enterprise when ample railroad communication shall have been established between her several important cities and towns.

Says the San Diego Union:

Gen. Sedgwick returned from Fort Yuma last week. He has located the line across the Colorado river, and started a surveying party on that division of the route. The General is perfectly satisfied with the practicability of the grade and the easy construction of the road. He only found one obstacle in the whole route, and that was about sixteen miles this side of Yuma, in the shape of the mail robbers, referred to in another column. The General says his engineering tactics are not adopted to such grades, and he begs to be excused from any such.

Meeting at Mesilla, N. M.

At a public meeting held at La Mesilla, N. M., Nov. 17, 1869, of which Gov. A. B. Mitchell, of Santa Fe was chairman, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Travel has been interrupted, the U. S. mail has time and time again been intercepted, men, women and children murdered, property stolen, communities plundered and business and trade rendered insecure in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and particularly on the line of travel and mail route from La Mesilla to Tucson by lawless, murderous and uncivilized bands of Apache Indians,

Therefore, We, citizens of said frontier, in public meeting at La Mesilla, N. M., assembled have agreed upon and do adopt the following resolutions:

1st. That the heartfelt thanks of all citizens upon the frontier, and more particularly the citizens of New Mexico and Arizona, are due to the brave officers and men at Camp Bowie, and also to the citizens who united with them in pursuing, punishing and killing the uncivilized and murderous savages who have from time to time committed depredations upon the persons and property of the citizens of said Territories, murdering relentlessly whomsoever they found unprotected.

2d. That without disparagement to any one who was connected with the recent campaigns against the Indians, on the line of travel mentioned, (in which thirty-eight Apache Indians were left dead upon the field,) for we know them all—still we deem it our duty as it is our pleasure—to make special mention of the gallant and ardous services rendered by Colonel B. F. Barnard, Colonel Dunn, commanding Camp Bowie, Lieutenant Winters and Captain Adams, also, all the other officers and soldiers of their respective commands.

3d. That many of the representations made by Vincent Colyer, relative to the condition of the Indians are utterly false, and do great injustice to the inhabitants of this section of the country. We expressly deny that the Indians referred to are possessed of "a deep religious feeling," nor do they compare favorably as a class with foreign emigrants as averred by Vincent Colyer in his farcical defense of the Indians.

4th. That the Mail contractors, Messrs. Davis & Barela, in the mail route referred to, are entitled to our special and particular thanks for their great energy and the fearless manner in which they have discharged their duties.

5th. That we respectfully call the attention of the Indian authorities to the assembling of a large body of Indians at Fort McRae in our immediate vicinity, in connection with the fact that since they have been there assembled, depredations on the citizens have been more frequent and reckless.

6th. That the thanks of the community are also due to Major M. B. Duffield, special Mail agent, for the energy and perseverence he has displayed in struggling against many difficulties surrounding the transportation of the mails between Mesilla and Tucson.

7th. That copies of these Resolutions be sent to the different newspapers published in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, also to the Postmaster-General, and Col J. T. Chavz.

(Signed) R. B. MITCHELL,
Chairman.

SAML. J. LYONS,
Secretary.

The News.

[From the Daily New Mexican.]

A San Francisco dispatch of the 16th ult says:

Vincent Coyler, who arrived from Alaska and British Columbia this morning, and carries a petition signed by forty of the most prominent citizens of Victoria, and addressed to President Grant, praying for annexation to the United States; another petition of similar import will be forwarded to Queen Victoria. It sets forth with great force the desolate and helpless condition of the colony and the imperative necessity of forming a political union with the United States. Mr. Coyler represents that the feeling in favor of annexation received a new impulse from the recent note of Earl Granville urging British Columbia to join the Dominion.

Letters from reliable parties report a formidable rebellion in the Red River country against the Canadian confederation. The French population refused to allow Governor McDougall to enter their settlements. His party was met by a band of insurgents, 500 strong, armed and mounted, and by them conveyed across the line into Dakota Territory.

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Monday, the 27th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock m., when they will be opened, for the supply of the troops stationed at various posts in Arizona Territory, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR.	BEANS.
At Camp at Toll-gate,	56625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Whipple,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Verde,	16875lbs.	1687lbs.
do do Date Creek,	33750lbs.	3375lbs.
Total.....	151,875lbs.	15,186lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the contractor and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed, by the commanding officer of the post, the receiving commissary being a member of such Board.

The Stores to be delivere between the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st, day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The Commanding officer of the Sub-District to which these posts belong, (through the Depot Commissary at Tucson, Crittenden, Whipple or Toll-gate) will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, giving him at least sixty days notice thereof, the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their prices in United States Gold Coin, per pound net, and they are invited o be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bid will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S., Department of California, shall have been received; nor will any contract be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the contractor notified accordingly, no Flour or Beans for such post will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids tendered.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by Gen. M. P. Small, C. S., at San Francisco, California.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH.
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C.
November 13, 1869. 6t.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T, until Thursday the 16th day of December 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be opened for the supply of the Troops stationed in the Sub-District of Southern Arizona, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR	BEANS
At Camp Lowell,	337501bs	3375 lbs.
do do McDowell,	843751bs	8437lbs.
do do Rino,	168751bs	1687lbs.
do do Goodwin,	506251bs	5062lbs.
do do Bowie,	337501bs	3375lbs.
do do Grant,	506251bs	5062lbs.
do do Crittenden,	337501bs	3375lbs.
Total.....	303,7501bs.	30,3731bs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the Contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed by the Commanding officer of the post, the receiving Commissary being a member of such Board.

The stores to be delivered betwen the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The commanding officer of the Sub-Districts through the Depot C. S., at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, (giving him at least sixty days notice thereof) the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their price in United States Gold Coin, per pound, net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons, who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bids will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S. Department of California, shall have been received, nor will any Contracts be considered in force until they shall have received the approval of the Department and Division Commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the Contractor notified accordingly no Flour or Beans for such posts will be received.

Proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire quantities of the above specified stores, viz:

303,7501bs. of Flour and 30,3731bs. of Beans at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., as the Government may elect, the conditions regarding inspections, delivery, etc. etc. to be the same as above enumerated.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will also be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by General M. P. Small, C. S. at San Francisco, California.,

Proposals to be endorsed on the Envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 5t.

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description as adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—
A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy**.
—likewise—
A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail, We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.
2n1

H. LOOBES & Co.

Have just arrived from California with a choice assortment of wines and liquors which they offer on very reasonable terms. Those who need a good article of either may do well to call at their store in Maj. Duffield's building, on the Court House plaza, near the ARIZONAN office.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 4.....1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Mr. E. M. Hodges arrived with his family from Yuma on Tuesday.

Reports say that a party of thieves from Senora have been appropriating various classes of moveables, at different places in town.

Stolen:—The corrall of Mr. Allen was entered on Wednesday night and two valuable mules stolen. The robbery is supposed to have been the work of Indians as the corrall referred to is at his ranch, about two miles from town.

Lisinsky & Co. are preparing to open an extensive business on Main street. Their entire building, three-fourths of which has hitherto been rented to different parties is now being fitted up to receive a large stock of goods which will arrive from New York at an early day.

Acknowledged:—The Department Commander sends his thanks to Lieutenant Winters and Dr. Teidman and also to the enlisted men and guide for the bravery displayed by them in the pursuit and defeat of the Indians who murdered Col. Stone and his party, and committed other outrages. It is gratifying to see that brave service is even thus acknowledged.

Snow:—On Monday evening the clouds which had enveloped the mountains for several hours cleared off and exposed the summits capped with snow. The cooling effect of this snow upon the atmosphere of Tucson is very sensibly felt and has a rather healthful and invigorating influence.

Mr. McWard who was appointed deputy Inspector of customs at this place some six weeks since, has now received the appointment of Deputy Collector and Inspector of customs at Maricopa Wells, and took his departure for that place on Wednesday. Mr. McWard is a gentleman of much ability and his appointment will be quite certain to give general satisfaction.

Undeceived:—We had always supposed that Z was a natural poet, endowed by nature with poetical genius, but have recently learned from himself that such is not the case. He has poured into our sympathetic ear a sad history of the various punishments inflicted upon his person while subjected to the trainings of an old pedagogue who taught him poetry many years ago. Z is not a natural poet but a very unnatural one.

Captain Thayer, set upon by prosperity and goaded to desperation, closed the "Tucson Restaurant" on Tuesday and sent his hungry boarders to seek the necessaries of life elsewhere. But the unkindest cut of all was the slow torture to which the Captain subjected us, by announcing his intention, by a placard nailed up in the dining hall two weeks before.

Indians:—The sons of the forest have again made their presence known in the San Pedro valley. On Saturday night they stole two horses out of Mr. Miller's corrall, near the crossing, and escaped with them to the mountains. This is a heavy loss to an industrious man who, with limited means, labored dilligently to gain a fair start in business and had well nigh succeeded. In this robbery alone the loss sustained by Mr. Miller will amount to about $400.

In the Chambers court on Monday last the case of the Territory of Arizona *vs.* John B. Allen, Territorial Treasurer, Coles Bashford, and Chas. H. Lord, Territorial Auditor—an action for injunction, to enjoin the presentation and payment of certain Territorial bonds and warrants—was brought up before Judge Titus. The case was prosecuted by Granville H. Oury, Attorney-General, and defended by Coles Bashford. The Court holds the case under advisement and will render a decision next month.

The everlasting *Lomo de Oro* has purchased the Sweetwater station from H. C. Fitzgerald and is about to send thither a stock of merchandise adapted to Indian trade. We are pleased to see that though a straightforward man, in the person of Mr Fitzgerald, has ceased trading with these ignorant but friendly Indians, another not less honest and humane is about to take his place. By the way, if some unexpected success does not suddenly overflow the pockets of Mr. Goldberg, and cause him to retire from business, it is a difficult matter to attempt to decide when or where his speculative career will come to a stand still.

The Sonora Mine:—The party of miners who went to Sonora some six weeks ago, on an invitation by an officer of the Mexican Army, to engage in working a placer mine near Fronteras, returned last week. They report very rich and extensive diggings but no water. The mine has been worked during the rainy season each year, for several years; the miners taking out on an average one ounce of gold per day. These men speak in the highest terms of the hospitality of the Colonel commanding this post, who expressed his willingness to do every thing in his power to aid them if they would engage to work with such water privileges as could be obtained. But there being no running water in the immediate neighborhood they could not see that the business would be likely to pay and so abandoned the project for the present.

Notice!

S. R. DeLONG has withdrawn from the firm of H. S. STEVENS &CO. Outstanding accounts will be settled by the Company.

Office, Act'g Com. of Subsistence,
YUMA DEPOT, A. T.,
November 22, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quintuplicate will be received at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 27th day of December, 1869, for the delivery to the Subsistence Dept. U. S. A., at the expense of the contractor, of 60,750 pounds of Flour net and 6,075 pounds of Beans net, more or less, as follows:

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net to be delivered at Camp Colorado A. T.

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net, to be delivered at camp Mohave A. T.

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net to be delivered at Fort Yuma Cal.

The Flour to be of the best merchantable quality and to be delivered in 100-pound Sacks, good, new and strong covered by new Gunny Bags, all at the expense of the contractor.

The Beans to be of a good, merchantable quality and to be delivered in 60-pound Sacks, good, new and strong and every two sacks to be covered by a new extra strong Sack, all at the expense of the contractor.

The flour and beans to be delivered in one delivery and to be increased or decreased as may be deemed necessary at each post, the contractor to receive timely notification of the same, provided that after the contract is filled the contractor cannot be held responsible for the delivery of additional supplies.

Of the amounts required and times of delivery the contractor will receive timely notification from the comanding Officer of the sub District to which the posts belong through the Depot Commissary at Camp Mohave, Camp Colorado, or Yuma.

The flour and beans delivered by Contractors to be inspected and accepted by a Board of Officers, appointed by the commanding Officer of the post to which the stores are delivered, the receiving Commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any of the posts to be supplied by these contracts be abandoned before the expiration of the contract, the contractor will be duly notified of the the abandonment, and no flour or beans will be received for such posts, the notification to be given in a similar manner to that for deliveries at the posts.

Separate bids will be received for the amount required to be delivered at each post, or one bid to include the whole delivery at Camp Mohave A. T., Camp Colorado, A. T., and Fort Yuma Cal.,

Separate bids will also be received for the delivery at Yuma Depot Cal., of the whole amount required at all the posts.

The contract to commence July 1st 1870 and expire Dicember 31st 1870.

No bids will be accepted until the decision of the chief C. S. Dept. of California has been had thereon, and any contract made will not be considered in force until it has received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Samples of flour and beans must be furnished with the bids.

Each bid for supplies at one post will be accompanied by a deposit of twenty five hundred Dollars in currency or a duly executed bond for that amount as a guarantee that the party proposing if accepted will enter into contract with the requisite bond for the faithful performance of the same. Treble that amount or a bond representing the same will be required to accompany a bid for the whole amount required Bidders will state the price per pound net in Coin delivered at the posts or at Yuma Depot.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids will also be received by Bvt. Brig, Genl., M. P. Small, chief C. S., Dept. Cal., San Francisco, Cal., on same day in accordance with this advertisement.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned at Yuma Depot, or to Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small, Chief C. S., Dep't of Cal., San Francisco, Cal., and the envelopes endorsed:

"Proposals for Flour or Beans."

GEO. E. DANDY
Bvt. Brig. Gen'l, U. S. A.,
A. C. S.

RESTAURANT!
Franco-American.

IN Allen's building, next door to the Photograph Gallery, Franklin St.

OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 15.

nv12;tf JEAN POINT & Co.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

ARIZONA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 30, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1870, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, in the Territory of Arizona, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

Decisions announced by March 14, 1870.

17201 From Prescott to Mojave, 225 miles and back, once a week
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Mojave Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott Friday by 6 p m.

17202 From Tucson to Tubac, 60 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tubac next day by 5 p m;
Leave Tubac Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day at 5 p m.

17203 From Hardyville, (local,) by Mojave City, La Paz, and Arizona City to Yuma 375 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Yuma Sunday by 8 p m;
Leave Yuma Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 8 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited

17204 From Majave City to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 250 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mojave City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave City Saturday by 6 p m;

17205 From Hardyville, (Ariz.,) by Saint Thomas, Santa Clara, and Mellersburgh, to St. George, (U. T.,) 310 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at St. George Sunday by 6 p. m;
Leave St George Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 6 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

17206 From Prescott, by Skull Vally, Wickenburgh, La Paz, Rock Spring, (local,) (Ariz.,) and San Gorgonia, to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 415 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino in eight days by 10 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Tuesday at 5 a m.
Arrive at Prescott in eight days by 10 p m.

17207 From Casa Blanca, by Weaver, (local,) and Upper Hassayampa, (local,) to Prescott,—— miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

17208 From Agua Caliente, (local,) to La Paz, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agua Caliente Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at La Paz Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave La Paz Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Agua Caliente Saturday by 6 p m.

17209 From Prescott, by Lynx Creek, (local) and Woolsey Ranch, (local,) to Turkey Creek, (local,) 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Turkey Creek next day by 6 p m.
Leave Turkey Creek Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott next day by 6 p m.

17210 From Prescott to Wickenburgh, Phœnix and Maricopa Wells, to Pima Villages, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pima Villages Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Pima Villages Thursday at 6 a m
Arrive at Prescott Saturday by 6 p m.

17211 From Tucson, by Grant, Florence, McDowell, and Phœnix, to Wickenburgh, 260 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wickenburg Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Wickenburg Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson Saturday by 6 p m.

17212 From Tucson to Sasabi Flat, 75 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson, Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sasabi Flat next day by 6 a m;
Leave Sasabi Flat Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day by 6 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for opening and examining the mails.

No pay will be made for trips not performed and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

The Postmaster General may annul the contracts for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August.

The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Arizona," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent; and Postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1869; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the next mail day thereafter, whether the contracts be executed or not. Transfers of contracts, or of interests in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently not allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be required to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

Section eighteen of an act of congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to ensure its "celerity, certainty, and security;" and no others will be considered. Except in the case of railroad and steamboat routes, bids naming any particular mode of conveyance are invariably rejected.

A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates, of their sufficiency, in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record; no other will be admitted.

JNO. A. CRESWELL,
6t Postmaster General.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69.

NEW GOODS!

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE,

CMP BOWIE, (pache Pass.)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

E. N. FISH, Tucson, — S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which weare offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. — L. M. JACOBS Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

—o—

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of good specially selected for, and adapted to th market.

January 2d, 1869-tf.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line don with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

NEW

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE

LOCK STITCH.

RECEIVED THE FIRST PRIZE

—AT THE—

Great Fair of the American Institute, in New York City, Oct. 26, 1867,

And Highest Premium for
Best Manufacturing Machine
AT PARIS EXPOSITION, JULY, 1867.

Why is it the Best?

It runs over seams all right

—IT WILL TAKE—

Fifty stitches to the inch finer than any other Machine.

—IT WILL SEW—

Heavier and Thicker Goods than any other Machine.

IT USES ANY AND EVERY KIND OF THREAD.

It Sews Starched Goods as well as Unstarched.

It sews the most delicate, thin, soft fabric, without drawing. It sews a bias seam as well as any other.

gents wanted. Liberal discount given.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.

294 Bowery, New York.

Every Machine Warranted.

ag14 y

OLD GERMAN BAKERY!!

T. LUENSTEIN & CO.—PROPRIETORS.

In Lesinsky's Building, opposite E. N. Fish &Co.,—Main Street—Tucson A. T.

Citizens and strangers wanting any superior bread, cakes and pies are notified that we have re-opened our bakery and solicit their patronage.

GEORGE HOOKER.
T. LAUENSTEIN

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly of bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico.

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

THOMAS M YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT

Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

P. R. Tully. — Esteban Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

—o—

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

HIRAM S. STEVENS. — SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T. — LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES.
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLNKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

---

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

Agents Wanted. $10 a day

—:o:—

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the late alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand. J. T. LLOYD.

Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale assoon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Otot4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima, }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 15th 1869.

JOHN E. ILLIN
Agent and
12-tf Territorial Treasurer.

FH Goodwin — Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

—o—

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 186 -t

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, December 11, 1869 No 48

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the Interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....Editor.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2.00
Single numbers, each 25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.
aug4:67 tf

EDWARD E. ELDER, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON. A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

HAS. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf Jan. 1, '69.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY

consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herring, Anchovy, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND

SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jul2.tf SAML. BOSTICK

B. F. ROUNTREE,

Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA,
of Tucson, A. T

OFFICIAL.

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND BREMEN.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, modifying Article II. of the Postal Convention of August 4, 1853.

The international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or Bremen steamers, between the United States or its Territories and Bremen, will be hereafter subject to the following postage charges, viz:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight,.....10 cents.
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce,.....20 cents.
Above one ounce and a half,.....30 cents.
Above one ounce and a half, but not exceeding two ounces,.....40 cents.

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional ten cents for each additional half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.] J. HOLT,
Postmaster-general.
[SEAL.] R. SCHLEIDEN,
Minister Resident of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen.

The Post-Office of New York, in charging postage due to the Post-Office of Bremen, shall *uniformly make use of weights*, having the American ounce for unit, with its division into half and quarter ounces; and the Bremen Post-Office in charging the postage due to the United States, shall uniformly make use of weights having for unit *loth* (two *loth* being considered equal to one ounce American.)

This additional article to the postal convention of August 4, 1853, takes effect immediately.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.] J. HOLT,
Postmaster-General.
[SEAL.] R. SCHLEIDEN,
Minister Resident of Bremen.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, providing for the Conveyance of the International Correspondence in time of War or threatening War.

Whenever in consequence of War or threatening war the international correspondence between the United States and Bremen cannot be conveyed by United States or Bremen steamers, it may be conveyed by Steamer under neutral flag, subject to all the stipulations, rules, and regulations contained in the several postal conventions heretofore concluded between both countries.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.] M BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.
[SEAL] R. SCHLEIDEN,
Minister Resident of Bremen

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND HAMBURG.

The undersigned being duly authorized for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles, providing for the reciprocal exchange of mails between the United States and the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, to wit:

ARTICLE I. The post-office of New York shall be the United States office of exchange, and Hamburg the office of exchange of that Republic, for all mails transmitted under this arrangement.

ART. II. The international correspondence, conveyed either by United States or by hamburg steamers, as hereinafter stated, between the United States or its Territories, and Hamburg, will be subject to the following postage charges, viz:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight,.....10 cents.
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce,.....20 cents.
Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces,.....40 cents.

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: Additional twenty cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not, however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

ART. III. All the states belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, are to have the advantage of the rate of ten cents established by the preceding article, (second,) whenever their postage to and from Hamburg, for letters to and from the United States, shall be reduced to the uniform rate of five cents or less. On all correspondence for or from such of said states as shall not so reduce their rates, the charge between the United States and Hamburg, by either of the two lines, will be fifteen cents the single rate.

And optional prepayment, a regular progressive scale, etc., upon the same principles as in article II., shall be admitted and observed.

ART. IV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States, and mailed to, and deliverable in, Hamburg, or originating and posted in countries beyond Hamburg, and mailed to, and deliverable in, the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage, (other than that of Hamburg, and other than that of the United States,) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. or III., as the case may be. And the two Post Office Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists stating the foreign countries, or places in foreign countries, to which the foreign postage, and the amount thereof, must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other any letter from foreign countries beyond it, or for foreign countries beyond the country to which the mail is sent.

It is further understood and agreed that no correspondence for or from countries beyond Hamburg shall be exchanged under this arrangement, unless the rates of postage to and from such countries, via Hamburg, are identically the same as the rates charged via Bremen, under the United States and Bremen postal arrangement.

ART. V. Newspapers, not weighing more than three ounces each, mailed in the United States and destined to Hamburg, or mailed in Hamburg and destined for the United States, may be sent by the United States and Hamburg steamers, when the whole postage of two cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office, and newspapers of like weight, done up singly, may be sent to any part of the German Postal Union, via Hamburg, on prepayment of three cents each at the office of mailing in the United States, which shall be in full of the postage to destination; the German postage beyond Hamburg to be one cent each in addition to the two cents chargeable to Hamburg. The postage on pamphlets and magazines per ounce, or a fraction of an ounce, shall be one cent, prepayment of which shall likewise be required in both countries. Said newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

ART. VI. The postage for which the United States and Hamburg Post-Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon letters which shall be exchanged between them shall be established, letter by letter, according to the scale of progression determined by preceding second and third articles, *as follows*, viz:

The Hamburg office shall pay to the United States office, for each unpaid letter, weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in the United States and destined for Hamburg, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in Hamburg and destined for the United States, when conveyed under Article II., by United States steamer...9 cents.
And when by Hamburg steamer..... 5 cents.

When conveyed under Article III.,
by United States steamer.....14 cents.
And when by Hamburg steamer.....5 cents.

The United States office shall pay to the Hamburg office, for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce, or less, originating in Hamburg and destined for the United States, as well as for each letter of like weight prepaid in the United States and destined for Hamburg, when conveyed under Article II., by United States Steamer...1 cent.
And when by Hamburg steamer.....5 cents.

When conveyed, under Article III.,
by United States steamer.....1 cent.
And when by Hamburg steamer.....10 cents.

Respecting the postage for newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines received in either country, the whole is to be paid to the United States office when the same are sent by United States steamers, and one half to the United States, and the other half to the Hamburg office, when sent by Hamburg steamers

Letter bills and acknowledgments, as well as forms of account shall be made to conform to these articles

ART. VII. The accounts between the two departments shall be closed at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post-Office in Washington; and having been examined, compared, and settled by the Post-Offices of Hamburg, the balance shall be paid, without delay, by that department which shall be found indebted to the other. If the balance is in favor of Hamburg, it shall be paid over by the United States at Hamburg; and if in favor of the United States, it shall be paid over by Hamburg at Washington, or to the General Post-Office at London, to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall direct. Neither office is to charge to the other any commissions upon Postage it may collect.

ART. VIII The steamers of either government plying between New York and Hamburg shall be required to convey all dead and returned letters, and the official communications of the respective Post Departments of the United States and Hamburg, free of charge.

ART. IX. The sailing days of the steamers carrying the mail between New York and Hamburg under this arrangement shall be so arranged as not to conflict with the schedule days of sailing of the United States mail steamers plying between New York and Bremen, and between New York and Havre; and also of the Bremen mail steamships plying between New York and Bremen; and shall as near as practicable, alternate at regular intervals with the days of sailing of the steamers conveying the mail to and from Bremen and Havre.

ART. X. This arrangement is to go into effect on the first day of July 1857, and is to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post Department, after the expiration of three months' previous notice to the other; and it may cease whenever all the direct steamers between New York and Hamburg cease running.

Done in duplicate and signed in Washington on the twelfth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

HORATIO KING,
FERDINAND KARCK,
Commissioners for the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg.

Approved:
AARON V. BROWN, P. M. G. U. S.

This convention is ratified with the advice and consent of the Senate of Hamburg.

C. H. MERCK, L. L. D.,
Member of the Senate and President of the Post-Office Department.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department Of the United States and the Post-Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, modifying Article II, of the Postal Convention of June 12, 1857.

The international correspondence conveyed either by the United States or by Hamburg steamers, between the United States or its Territories and Hamburg, will hereafter be subject to the following postage charges, viz:—

Postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight.....10 cents.
Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce.....20 "
Above one ounce, but not exceeding one ounce and a half.....30 "
Above one ounce and a half, but not exceeding two ounces.....40 "

And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit; Additional ten cents for each additional half-ounce, or fraction of half-ounce.

Payment in advance shall be optional in either country, It shall not however, be permitted to pay less than the whole rate; and no account shall be taken of the prepayment of any fraction of that rate.

This additional article takes the place of article second of the postal convention of the 12th of June, 1857, which in all other respects remains in force.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.] J. HOLT,
Postmaster-General.
[SEAL.] H. R. KUNHARDS,
Actin Consul for the Republic of Hamburg.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 11.....1869.

THE U. S. DEPOSITORY.

The people of Arizona have to thank our able and energetic Delegate, R. C. McCormick, for the greatest benefit which the government has ever deigned to extend to our Territory. This is the Sub Treasury or U. S. Depository to be established here upon the arrival from New York of Chas. H. Lord, Depositary. Viewing the indifference manifested by the government with regard to affairs of such dreadful import as the constant ravages of Indians etc., we had almost despaired of ever receiving any acknowledgment of our position as the citizens of one of her most important Territories, but the exertions of our delegate have nerved us with fresh hopes; and we now begin to feel that, after all, if matters be properly represented, and facts forced upon the unwilling ears of the government our claims will be heard and in a manner attended to. The news of the establishment here of an U. S. Depository was somewhat surprising at a time when, goaded by the injustice of the powers that be, we had made up our minds to depend upon our own resources and exertions for everything; but it was one of those agreeable surprises such as the stray traveler may be supposed to experience when hungry and weary he lays himself down at the approach of night, as he supposes far from any human habitation, but as darkness gathers discovers the spark from the cottager's window or hears the welcome barking of the watch-dog. Heretofore, contractors and others dealing with government through the medium of the quartermaster's department were obliged to accept instead of currency, drafts upon the U. S. Assistant Treasurer in San Francisco. This arrangement had the effect of taking a large amount of money out of the Territory every month, or of keeping it locked up here; which amounts to about the same thing so far as the advantages of an abundant currency are concerned; as no person here holding a quartermaster's draft for any considerable amount would agree to exchange it for currency at a discount of 4 or 5 per cent., when he might have it cashed at par value in San Francisco.

Under the coming order, however, it will neither be necessary to send the money out of the Territory nor to bury it in a safe in a form not advantageously negotiable. Through means of the Sub Treasury these monetary evils will necessarily disappear, leaving the state of our currency as free from complication as it is at present disagreeable and perplexing.

But is a notorious fact that a man's ambition grows in proportion with the success of his schemes. Hon. R. C. McCormick having obtained for us the U. S. Depository, has now discovered another means by which he may possibly benefit the people of Arizona, and is doing his utmost to constitute his scheme a success. In this his object is to obtain from the post-office department the establishment of three money order offices in the Territory—at Tucson, Prescott and Arizona City. Well, we have yet to see whether he will succeed in this, and if he fail we are satisfied that it will be through no lack of effort or desire to be successful.

Arrest of Gen. Butler.

An order of arrest was issued yesterday morning be Judge Jones, of the Superior Court, for the arrest of General Benjamin F. Butler, at the suit of Mrs. Romena Florence, of New Orleans, who charges that on the 1st of June, 1862, when he was Military Commandant of New Orleans, he entered her premises, and feloniously, maliciously and wilfully, and by force of arms, appropriated three jewelled, goldhilted swords, with gold scabbards, worth $35,000, and a box of silverware valued at $2,000.

The swords were presented to General Twiggs after the Mexican war and were presented by him to the plaintiff.

The Court, on this complaint, made the order of arrest, fixing the amount of bail at $15,000, which is to be furnished on Friday next; in the meantime General Butler is permited to go on his parole.—*N. Y. Herald, Nov.* 18th.

A Paris dispatch of the 18th ult. gives an account of the opening of the Suez Canal with the attendant ceremonies. A solemn blessing on the work was invoked by Pere Blanes, Almoner of Empress Eugenie's suite.

On the 17th the Imperial yacht Aigle, with the Empress, followed by forty vessels, anchored at Ismalia, having passed through the first port of the canal; and on the 21st the inauguration fleet of 115 steamers anchored at Suez.

AFFAIRS IN SONORA.

Letters received here from Sonora during the past week draw a sorrowful picture of the treatment received by Americans at the hands of the semi-barbarous inhabitants of that portion of Mexico. There are numbers of these people who consider it a laudable achievement to kill a *gringo*; and from the fact that no effort is ever made to bring to justice the murderer of an American it is not surprising to find that the hybrid inhabitants who, generally considered, live in the most pitiful ignorance and practise little else than crime, continue to arm themselves against every effort to plant among them the civilization of the nineteenth century.

Messrs. Fuller & Taff, Americans, and prominent merchants of Hermosillo, have doubtless been the subject of a conspiracy in that city. The former of these gentlemen, Mr. Fuller, while travelling in his carriage from San Marshal to Hermosillo, about the first of last month, was attacked by a band of armed Mexicans, but succeeded in making good his escape; his companion, a man named Black, was however less fortunate, for him they murdered. The other member of the firm, Mr. Taff, while at San Marshal in company with his clerk, about two weeks since, was set upon by a band of assassins and murdered together with his clerk.

These people instigated by the innate cruel and barbarous natures of their ancestors—the Spaniard and the Indian—and unrestrained by the iron hand of law, see nothing in the conduct of our authorities there to deter them. Fancy our citizens in Hermosillo asking and receiving redress, for injuries inflicted upon them by these people, through the British consul, after our American consul has exhausted his eloquence to no purpose; and yet a case of this kind has actually taken place. We have the facts from one present when the British consul, flag in hand, demanded and received admittance to a cell in which two Americans were maliciously confined, when spreading his flag upon their shoulders he ordered the guard aside, passed the prisoners through and set them at liberty. All this within full view of our own flag might well bring a blush to the cheeks of the men so liberated. If our American consuls can serve no other purpose than to expose the imbecility of our government it were better to call them home that our citizens in foreign countries may know beforehand, instead of being obliged to find out through the most painful humiliation, that they have but their own act to depend upon in the vindication of their rights.

It is time also that these assassins were given to understand that American citizens may not be murdered with impunity. The murders which we have here recorded when overlooked by the government under which they have been perpetrated seem, at least, to demand inquiry or investigation by our own government, of which the victims were yet citizens.

How the 15th Amendment Stands.

The Fifteenth Amendment, providing for universal suffrage has been ratified by twenty states viz:

Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missuri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania; South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

Three States, Delaware Georgia and Ohio have rejected it.

The States which have not taken any action upon it are fourteen in number, viz:

Alabama, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississipi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island Tennessee, Texas and Vermont.

In this connetion the *N. Y. Herald* speaks as follows regarding the probability of the Fifteenth Amendment becoming a part of the Constitution: "Twenty States have ratified; and Vermont, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Rhode Island are good for it, which will make twenty-five. Mississippi and Texas, as a condition of restoration, are required to ratify, and they will increase the ratifications twenty-seven. one more State will yet be wanted, however, and it must come from this list—Alabama, Georgia, Ohio and Tennessee; for California, Oregon, Delaware, Kentucky, New Jersey and Maryland are dead set against this amendment. The late Ohio election having secured a republican Legislature, however, that State may be counted in, and it will give us the required number of twenty-eight, provided always that all the ratifications still necessary and regarded as certain are secured before the meeting of the new Legislature (democratic) of New York."

Six hundred French Canadians resist the authorities governing the Dominion and call themselves Liberals in arms. They have got possession of Fort Garry and are said to have the support of the Scotch and English settlers. The probability is that this affair will grow to open rebellion; in which case the memory of this Spartan band will live in the hearts of a free people beyond the lakes.

The Tucson *Arizonan*, of October 30, in giving an acount of the recent fight between our troops and the Indians, stated that Lt. Lafferty was among the killed, but we are pleased to learn that it was mistaken He was only wounded.—*Miner*.

The Tucson ARIZONAN made no such statement as the *Miner* will understand if it will employ some one, who knows how to mind his "stops," to read our report to it.

The *Miner* threw one of its half-burned bricks at the head of the San Diego *Union*, which the Los Angeles *Republican* observing, slapped the *Miner* on the back and shouted "Good." The *article*, however, being too soft, fell in fragments upon hitting the mark, and consequently did no damage. The *Union*, however, to punish the evil intent, first chastised the *Republican* with a "stick" and then roughhandled the poor *Miner* in a most barbarous manner.

Thirty-six murders have occurred in San Francisco since December 1st, 1868, and not one of the murderers have been executed.—*L. A. News.*

The News.

[From the Daily New Mexican.]

United States Consul General Plumb has been notified by the State Department that his resignation aad been accepted, to take effect on the first of December, Consul Hall has been ordered to take charge here.

The department in accepting the resignation of Plumb awards him the highest praise for the course he pursued while administering duties.

Accounts from South America state that a dreadful volcanic eruption recently took place in Colima, by which scores of human beings lost their lives and general consternation was created throughout the country. Immense quantities of ashes and brimstone were ejected rom the mouth of the volcano, and a number of towns in its vicinity are said to have been destroyed.

A river near the volcanic mountain was quite dry in a few hours after the eruption began. An eminent professor in one of our American colleges agrees with the German professor, that the earth is at present passing through one of its periodical stages of increased volcanic activity

General Dulce recently at the head of the government in Cuba, died at Madrid on the 23d ult. The government will soon present to the Cortes a number of documents bearing upon the situation of Cuba.

A few days previous to his death Mr. Peabody gave an extra hundred and fifty thousand pounds to the Peabody Fund.

The proposition to lay a cable between New York and the Hague has been received and has been submitted to the consideration of the government, and will probably be laid.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says he refusual of the French government to permit the landing of the shore end of the U. S. continental telegraph, will cause the French authorities serious embarrassment; the question will be brought before the corps legislatif and a fierce onslaught will be made on the system of espionage maintained over the post office and telegraph.

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of John F. Stone, dec'd. } Probate Court, Pima County, Arizona Territory.

To the people of the Territory of Arizona

NOTICE is hereby given that George Stone having filed in this court his petition praying for letters of administration on the estate of John F. Stone, deceased, the hearing of said petition has been fixed by this court for Monday, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day at the Probate Court Room, in the town of Tucson; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear, and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and Letters of Administration issued thereon.

By order of the Clerk
OSCAR BUCKALEW,
Clerk.

Tucson, A. T., Dec. 10th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates,

will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T, until Thursday the 16th day of December 1869, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be opened for the supply of the Troops stationed in the Sub-District of Southern Arizona, with the following stores, viz;

		FLOUR	BEANS
At Camp	Lowell,	337501bs	3375 lbs.
do do	McDowell,	843751bs	8437lbs.
do do	Rino,	168751bs	1687lbs.
do do	Goodwin,	506251bs	5062lbs.
do do	Bowie,	337501bs	3375lbs.
do do	Grant,	506251bs	5062lbs.
do do	Crittenden,	337501bs	3375lbs.
Total.....		303,7501bs.	30,373lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the Contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed by the Commanding officer of the post, the receiving Commissary being a member of such Board.

The stores to be delivered betwen the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The commanding officer of the Sub-Districts through the Depot C. S., at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, (giving him at least sixty days notice thereof) the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their price in United States Gold Coin, per pound, net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons, who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bids will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S Department of California, shall have been received, nor will any Contracts be considered in force until they shall have received the approval of the Department and Division Commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the Contractor notified accordingly no Flour or Beans for such posts will be received.

Proposals will also be received for the delivery of the entire quantities of the above specified stores, viz:

303.750lbs. of Flour and 30,373lbs. of Beans at Tucson or Camp Crittenden, A. T., as the Government may elect, the conditions regarding inspections, delivery, etc. etc. to be the same as above enumerated.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will also be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by General M. P. Small, C. S. at San Francisco, California.,

Proposals to be endorsed on the Envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH,
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 5t.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory

Adminstrator's Notice.

In the matter of the Estate of M. J. Flornoy Deceased, }

NOTICE is hereqy given by the undersigned administrator of the said estate to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said estate, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers to the nndersigned at his office in Tucson, county of Pima, and Territory of Arizona, within twelve months from the date of this notice after which outstanding claims will be forever debarred.

Tucson. A. T. } P. R. TULLY,
Sept. 23d, 1869. } *Administrator*

TUCSON, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice!

S. R. DELONG has withdrawn from the firm of H. S. STEVENS &CO. Outstanding accounts will be settled by the Company.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 11..... 1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A TRAIN of 23 wagons, bringing goods for the firms of Lord & Williams and A. & L. Zeckendorf, has arrived from Sheridan—via Albuquerque.

We mentioned last week an occurrence in which we stated that two mules were stolen from the corral of Mr. Allen, at his ranch, two miles from town. In that statement however we were mistaken. The number of mules stolen was not two, but thirty-two. The opinion at present prevailing is that the thieves in this instance are not Indians, but a band of Mexicans from Sonora—the mules stolen having been the same seized by the customs officers, and taken from a party of Mexicans engaged in smuggling goods from Sonora. The manner in which the gate of the corral was broken open does not appear to have been the work of Indians.

MURDERS AND ROBBERIES BY INDIANS:—The Indian troubles during the past two weeks have been of a more serious character than usual. These are at all times sufficiently terrible, but of late have been carried on with a recklessness that is truly surprising. Reports of depredations reach us from every direction—from Camp Wallen, Camp Crittenden, and even from Florence. On the 29th ult. they made a descent upon the ranch of Mr. Hopkins, on the Sonoita. A man named Ben. Aiken in charge of of the ranch and a Mexican in his employment were both murdered; the former they mutilated in a most shocking manner.

A few nights afterwards a band of these prowling savages visited Camp Crittenden and killed a cow at a distance of less than 100 yards from the post buildings. Not content with supplying to themselves choice portions of the animal they tore up and carried off an unoccupied tent, pitched at a remote corner of Camp.

From Camp Wallen we learn that about the middle of last week Mr. Burns, post trader, lost everything he possessed at the hands of these accursed Indians. His stone and store-house they burned down after supplying themselves with everything which they could manage to carry away. Among the property destroyed are corn and barley to the value of several thousand dollars.

From Florence we have an account of the murder by Apaches of one of Arizona's oldest pioneers, Richard Holsted. This victim is well and favorably known throughout the Territory—a skilful miner and an indefatigable prospector. At a distance of nine miles from Florence he recently discovered a valuable silver mine, and on the 30th ult. went thither for the purpose of locating his claim when he was set upon and murdered by a strolling band of Indians.

Thus it will be seen that the condition of the people is gradully becoming more and more terrible, and life and property more and more insecure. It is not therefore surprising that in some instances we find men sacrifice the fruits of their labor to enable themselves to leave the Territory; that they may al least save their lives. Under the present condition of affairs life is in danger at a distance of 300 yards outside the limits of any town or military post in the Territory east of the country of the (friendly) Pima and Maricopo tribes.

MURDER:—A letter from Berks Station, dated Nov. 30th, gives us an account of a most brutal and cold-blooded murder perpetrated near that place two days previous. The following is an extract from the letter, referred to, which was written by Mr. Rose who discovered the body of the murdered man:

"Yesterday the two murderers and their victim, a discharged soldier from McDowel, started in the direction of Maricopa Wells. When within two miles of this place one of the teamsters in looking for a rabbit accidently discovered an overcoat, hat, blouse and pipe. On coming into camp we found the clothes covered with blood. I induced the man who had found the clothes to accompany me to the spot at which he found them, and there we found a man's track—bare-footed. We followed on toward Yuma another mile to Woolsey's ranch, and upon inquiry found that three men had passed on the previous day and had been gone but a few minutes when shots were heard. We followed the trail from Woolseys ranch—one murderer mounted, the other barefoted and walking. On coming to a point where the horse's tracks led directly away from the road we discovered the dead body to the murdered soldier covered with brush, his hat, coat and blouse gone. We recognised the man at once."

The same letter furnishes us with a description of the murderers, and this we promptly handed to the sheriff at this place. Parties are in pursuit of the murderers and we hope to hear of their arrest at an early day.

MORE VICTIMS:—A party of soldiers en route to Camp Goodwin, last week, discovered near the Cienega the bodies of three men recently murdered by Indians. These victims are unknown, and now lie buried beneath the spot of earth upon which they died; without their names or the homes of their friends being known to any passer-by; there they remain while anxious relatives, perhaps thousands of miles distant, doubtless watch for the return of these unfortunate adventurers. What a sad mystery to their friends! a mystery never to be solved!

COL GREEN returned last week from a tour among the mountains, after an absence of a whole month. He has been through the entire White Mountain region, and penetrated thence into New Mexico, where he visited the home of the Zuni Indians. In their habits and mode of living the people of this tribe are as different from any other Indians in either Territory as though they were of a different race. They are now, as they ever have been since first known to the frontiersmen of the West, industrious and strictly peaceful. Dr. J. C. Handy who accompanied the expedition tells us that the hospitality of these people surpasses anything he could have expected of an Indian. Their houses, comfortable habitations two and three stories high, were placed at the service of the command, as was everything else that their industry has invented or produced. It is needless to state that the Colonel declined to occupy their houses, but in other respects, such as supplying fodder to the animals, he gladly accepted their hospitality. The doctor states that a more delightful, a more fertile, or a more prospectively beautiful country than that thro' which he passed in the White Mountain region cannot be found even among the world-famed valleys of California: and this statement corroborates the report of Mr. Cooley who was perhaps the first white man ever penetrated that country. The report of Mr. Cooley to which we have made allusion was published in the ARIZONAN last September.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Monday, the 27th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock m., when they will be opened, for the supply of the troops stationed at various posts in Arizona Territory, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR.	BEANS.
At Camp at Toll-gate,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Whipple,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Verde,	16875lbs.	1687lbs.
do do Date Creek,	33750lbs.	3375lbs.
Total.....	151,875lbs.	15,186lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed, by the commanding officer of the post, the receiving commissary being a member of such Board.

The Stores to be delivered between the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st, day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The Commanding officer of the Sub-District to which these posts belong, (through the Depot Commissary at Tucson, Crittendon, Whipple or Toll-gate) will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, giving him at least sixty days notice thereof, the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their prices in United States Gold Coin, per pound net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bid will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S., Department of California, shall have been received; nor will any contract be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the contractor notified accordingly, no Flour or Beans for such post will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids tendered.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by Gen. M. P. Small, C. S., at San Francisco, California.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH.
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 6t.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

ARIZONA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 30, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1870, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, in the Territory of Arizona, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

☞ Decisions announced by March 14, 1870. ☜

17201 From Prescott to Mojave, 225 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Mojave Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott Friday by 6 p m.

17202 From Tucson to Tubac, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tubac next day by 5 p m;
Leave Tubac Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day at 5 p m.

17203 From Hardyville, (local,) by Mojave City, La Paz, and Arizona City to Yuma 375 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Yuma Sunday by 8 p m;
Leave Yuma Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 8 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited

17204 From Majave City to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 250 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mojave City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at San Bernadino Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave City Saturday by 6 p m;

17205 From Hardyville, (Ariz.,) by Saint Thomas, Santa Clara, and Mellersburgh, to St. George, (U. T.,) 310 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at St. George Sunday by 6 p. m;
Leave St George Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 6 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

17206 From Prescott, by Skull Vally, Wickenburgh, La Paz, Rock Spring, (local,) (Ariz.,) and San Gorgonia, to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 415 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino in eight days by 10 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Tuesday at 5 a m
Arrive at Prescott in eight days by 10 p m.

17207 From Casa Blanca, by Weaver, (local,) and Upper Hassayampa, (local,) to Prescott,—— miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

17208 From Agua Caliente, (local,) to La Paz, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agua Caliente Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at La Paz Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave La Paz Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Agua Caliente Saturday by 6 p m.

17209 From Prescott, by Lynx Creek, (local) and Woolsey Ranch, (local,) to Turkey Creek, (local,) 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Turkey Creek next day by 6 p m.
Leave Turkey Creek Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott next day by 6 p m.

17210 From Prescott to Wickenburgh, Phœnix and Maricopa Wells, to Pima Villages, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pima Villages Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Pima Villages Thursday at 6 a m
Arrive at Prescott Saturday by 6 p m.

17211 From Tucson, by Grant, Florence, Mc Dowell, and Phœnix, to Wickenburgh, 260 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wickenburg Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Wickenburg Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson Saturday by 6 p m.

17212 From Tucson to Sasabi Flat, 75 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson, Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sasabi Flat next day by 6 a m
Leave Sasabi Flat Wednesday at 6 a m
Arrive at Tucson next day by 6 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for opening and examining the mails.

No pay will be made for trips not performed and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested by the department to do so; for assigning the contrat without the assent of the Postmaster General; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August.

The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Arizona," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent; and Postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1869; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the next mail day thereafter, whether the contracts be executed or not. Transfers of contracts, or of interests in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequent bail not allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be required to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

Section eighteen of an act of congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to ensure its "celerity, certainty, and security;" and no others will be considered. Except in the case of railroad and steamboat routes, bids naming any particular mode of conveyance are invariably rejected.

A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office subjecting them to immediate removal. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates, of their sufficiency, in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record; no other will be admitted.

JNO. A. CRESWELL,
6t Postmaster General.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people o Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69,

E. N. Fish, Tucson, — S. Silverberg, San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 3:

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line don with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL Proprietors.

Jan. 1st, '69

FH Goodwin — Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise

TUCSON, A. T.

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 186 --

NEW GOODS!

TO GRETLY REDUCED PRICES

AT THE

SUTLERS STORE.

CAMP LOWELL, (Tucson)

A Good Supply for travelers. tf

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.

New York, Otct4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 15th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
Agent and
Territorial Treasurer.

12-tf

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES,

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco.

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly of bought of direct importers, We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are

CASH. EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in northern and and central Mexico

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.

2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

P. R. Tully. — Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

Hiram S. Stevens. — Samuel Hughes

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES

and all kinds of necessary articles, for

OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very

LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

M. I. Jacobs, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. — L. M. Jacobs, Tucon, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of good specially selected for, and adapted to the market.

January 22d, 1869-tf.

William Zeckendorf, Tucson, T. — Louis Zeckendorf, No 19 Dey St. N. Y

Aaron Zeckendorf, Albuquerque N. M.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXICAN CARPETS and BLNKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

---

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

Office, Act'g Com. of Subsistence,
YUMA DEPOT, A. T.,
November 22, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quintuplicate will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 27th day of December, 1869, for the delivery to the Subsistence Dept. U. S. A., at the expense of the contractor, of 60,750 pounds of Flour net and 6,075 pounds of Beans net, more or less, as follows:

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net to be delivered at Camp Colorado A. T

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net, to be delivered at camp Mohave A. T

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net to be delivered at Fort Yuma Cal.

The Flour to be of the best merchantable quality and to be delivered in 100 pound Sacks, good, new and strong covered by new Gunny Bags, all at the expense of the contractor.

The Beans to be of a good, merchantable quality and to be delivered in 60-pound Sacks, good, new and strong and every two sacks to be covered by a new extra strong Sack, all at the expense of the contractor.

The flour and beans to be delivered in one delivery and to be increased or decreased as may be deemed necessary at each post, the contractor to receive timely notification of the same, provided that after the contract is filled the contractor cannot be held responsible for the delivery of additional supplies.

Of the amounts required and times of delivery the contrator will receive timely notification from the commanding Officer of the sub District to which the posts belong through the Depot Commissary at Camp Mohave, Camp Colorado, or Yuma.

The flour and beans delivered by Contractors to be inspected and accepted by a Board of Officers, appointed by the commanding Officer of the post to which the stores are delivered, the receiving Commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any of the posts to be supplied by these contracts be abandoned before the expiration of the contract, the contractor will be duly notified of the the abandonment, and no flour or beans will be received for such posts, the notification to be given in a similar manner to that for deliveries at the posts.

Separate bids will be received for the amount required to be delivered at each post, or one bid to include the whole delivery at Camp Mohave A. T., Camp Colorado, A. T., and Fort Yuma Cal.

Separate bids will also be received for the delivery at Yuma Depot Cal., of the whole amount required at all the posts.

The contract to commence July 1st 1870 and expire December 31st 1870.

No bids will be accepted until the decision of the chief C. S. Dept. of California has been had thereon, and any contract made will not be considered in force until it has received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Samples of flour and beans must be furnished with the bids.

Each bid for supplies at one post will be accompanied by a deposit of twenty five hundred dollars in currency or a duly executed bond for that amount as a guarantee that the party proposing if accepted will enter into contract with the requisite bond for the faithful performance of the same. Treble that amount or a bond representing that will be required to accompany a bid for the whole amount required. Bidders will state the prices bid and net in Coin delivered at the posts or at Yuma Depot.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids will also be received by Bvt. Brig. Gen'l. M. P. Small, chief C. S., Dept. Cal., San Francisco, Cal., on same day in accordance with this advertisement.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned at Yuma Depot, or to Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P Small, Chief C. S., Dep't of Cal., San Francisco, Cl., and the envelopes endorsed:

"Proposals for Flour or Beans."

GEO. B. DANDY
Bvt. Brig. Gen'l, U. S. A.,
A. C. S.

CASH STORE!

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description an adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whisky** and he best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail, We adhere to a cash system and sell our good remarkably low for cash.

2n1

H. LOOBES & Co.

Have just arrived from California with a choice assortment of wines and liquors which they offer on very reasonable terms. Those who need a good article of either may do well to call at their store in Maj. Duffield's building, on the Court House plaza, near the ARIZONAN office.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, December 18, 1869 No 49

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

E. W. BOONER.....Editor.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year $7,00
One copy, six months..... $4.00
One copy for three months..... 2,00
Single numbers, each 25
Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.

aug4:67 tf

EDWARD SHELTS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory

F. M. HODGES.

MAIN STREET
TUCSON A. T

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.
Jan. 1st. '69

WM. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAMS

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.
Look at our goods and prices.
tf Jan. 1, '69.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY

consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herring Anchovies, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND

SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jul2.tf SAML. BOSTICK

PIONEER BREWERY,

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.
March 14, 1869—11-tf.

OFFICIAL.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND HAMBURG.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States and the Post Office Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, providing for the Registration of valuable Letters to be conveyed by the United States and Hamburg Lines of Steamers, direct, between New York and Hamburg.

ARTICLE I. Letters, alleged to be valuable, posted at any Post-Office in the United States, and addressed to any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, and deliverable at the respective exchange offices of New York or Hamburg, to be thence conveyed by the United States and Hamburg lines of steamers, shall, from and after the first day of December, 1863, be registered at the office of mailing, on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided also*, That such registration shall not be compulsory, and shall not render the respective Post-Office Departments of the United States or Hamburg, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

ART II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States, or of the German Austrian Postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange officer of New York or Hamburg, respectively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the next direct steamer.

ART III. The respective exchange offices of New York and Hamburg shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II., and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package from the unregistered letters, and seal each package, after tying it in the usual manner. The leter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them, but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange office of Hamburg or New York

ART. IV. On the receipt of registered letters for delivery or despatch at either of the respective exchange offices of Hamburg or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill, and endorse it "correct," if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post office. He will then fill up the corresponding return bill, noting upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing (New York or Hamburg as the same may be).

ART. V. Registered letters received at New York from Hamburg, or received at Hamburg from New York, and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at either office

ART. VI. The United States and Hamburg Post Office shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be exchanged between them in the same manner as prescribed in the postal convention signed at Washington on the 12th day of June, and at New York on the 30th day of June, 1857; but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Hamburg, and to the Hamburg Post-Office Department upon all registerd letters sent from Hamburg to the United States.

In witness whereof, we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this eleventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.] M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.] R SCHLEIDEN,
Minister Resident of the
Hanseatic Repplics.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Agreed upon between the Post-Office Department of the United States of America and the PostsOffice Department of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, providing for the conveyance of the International correspondence in time of war or threatening war.

Whenever in consequence of war or threatening war, the international correspondence between the United States and Hamburg cannot be conveyed by United States or Hamburg steamers, it may be conveyed by steamer under neutral flag, subject to all the stipulations, rules, and regulations, contained in the several conventions heretofore concluded between both countries.

In witness whereof we have hereto set our names and affixed the seals of our respective offices, this twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the city of Washington.

[SEAL.] M. BLAIR,
Postmaster-General.

[SEAL.] R. SCHLEIDEN,
Minister Resident of the
Hanseatic Republics.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia, for the reciprocal Receipt and Delivery of Letters and Packets in closed Mails, to be conveyed through England under the 8th article of the Postal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 15th of December, 1848, and through Belgium as well in Virtue of a Convention between Prussia and Belgium, as between Great Britain and Belgium, the benefit of the Latter inuring in this Respect to the United States by Virtue of the aforesaid Postal Treaty of 15th December, 1848. In Pursuance of and under the authority above cited, the following details for such closed Mails between the United States and Prussia are hereby agreed upon, viz. :—

ARTICLE I. The post-offices of New York and Boston shall be the United States offices of exchange, and Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle) shall be the Prussian office of exchange of all closed mails between the two countries, by means of the American and English, and the English and Belgian mail lines.

Additional or different offices of exchange may hereafter be selected in either or both countries by mutual agreement of the two Post Administrations.

ART. II. The international correspondence, as hereinafter stated, between the United States or its Territories, and Prussia, including all the States now belonging to, or which may hereafter join the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be subject to the following postal charges, viz:

The United States postage on each letter or packet not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be . . . . . 5 cents.
The charge imposed to meet the expense of transmission in closed mails between the two countries, including sea and British and Belgian transit postage, will be . . . . 20 "
The Prussian postage, ... 5 "
or which is practically equivalent thereto in Prussian coin —
30 cents

Upon all letters originating and posted in one country and deliverable in the other, these rates of postage shall be combined into one rate, of which payment in advance shall be optional in either country. It shall not however be permitted to pay less than the whole combined rate. If the letter is of the weight of half an ounce or under, the combined rate will be 30 cents.

Above half an ounce, and not over one ounce, 60 cents.

Above one ounce, but not exceeding two ounces, $1.20.
And the postage will increase in this scale of progression, to wit: An additional 60 cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce

ART. III. The United States offices of exchange, in charging postages due to the post-office of Prussia, shall uniformly make use of weights, having the American ounce for unit, with its divisions into half and quarter ounces; and the Prussian offices of exchange, in charging the postage due to the United States, shall uniformly make use of weights having the Prussian *Loth* for unit, (two *Loth* being considered equal to one ounce American.)

ART IV. On all letters originating and posted in other countries beyond the United States and mailed to and deliverable in Prussia, or in any other of the States forming the German Postal Union; or originating and posted in countries beyond the states forming said German Postal Union, and mailed to and deliverable in the United States or its Territories, the foreign postage (other than that of the states belonging to the German Austrian Postal Union, and other than that of the United States) is to be added to the postage stated in Article II. And the two Post-Offices Departments are mutually to furnish each other with lists, stating the foreign countries or places in foreign countries, to which the foreign postage and the amount thereof must be absolutely prepaid, or must be left unpaid. And until such lists are duly furnished, neither country is to mail to the other, through the closed mails, any letter from foreign countries beyond the country to which the closed mail is sent.

ART. V. Newspapers, not weighing more than two ounces each, may be sent in said closed mails, when the whole postage of six cents is prepaid thereon at the mailing office. The Prussian charge will be six cents, or the nearest practical equivalent in Prussian coin, per newspaper,—the Prussian office to account to Belgium for its transit postage thereon, when the newspaper is sent in closed mails from the United States; and the United States charge of postage will be four cents per newspaper,—the United States to account with the British Post-Office both for the British transit postage of two cents thereon (whether the paper is sent from or received in the United States,) and for the Belgian transit postage of one cent each on all newspapers sent in said closed mails from Prussia. The Prussian newspaper charge of two cents, and the American charge of four cents, is in all cases to be collected of the sender; and no newspaper shall be admitted in such closed mails unless the whole postage thereon shall have been prepaid. Two-thirds of such newspaper postage shall be credited to the United States, and one-third to Prussia, whether the same is collected in Prussia or the United States Said newspapers are to be subject to the laws and regulations of each country, respectively, in regard to their liability to be rated with letter postage when containing written matter, or for any other cause specified in said laws and regulations. They must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or ends.

ART. VI. The Prussian Post-Office is to account to the United States Post-Office in respect to all letter postages collected by Prussia from the closed mails, as follows, viz:—

On mails sent from the United States, for each unpaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, twenty-three cents.

And also on mails sent from Prussia for each prepaid letter of half an ounce or under, twenty-five cents.

And, in addition thereto, the Prussian office is to account to Belgium for its transit rate on all letters received in said closed mails from the United States.

The United States Post-Office, when it collects the postage on letters sent in said closed mails, is to account to the Prussian Post-Office as follows, viz. :—

On mails sent from the United States, for each prepaid letter weighing half an ounce or less, seven cents.

And also on mails sent from Prussia, for each unpaid letter of half an ounce or under, five cents.

And the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Post-Office for British transit postage at the rate of fifty-seven and one-half cents per ounce when the mails are conveyed by the British packets across the Atlantic, and at the rate of seventeen and one half cents per ounce when conveyed by the United States packets across the Atlantic, in either direction; In addition to which, the United States Post-Office is to account to the British Post-Office for the Belgian transit postage, at eight cents per ounce, on all letters sent in said closed mails from Prussia; that is, whenever, in all the above cases, the British and Belgian conveyances are used.

ART. VII. The United States engage that, in the event of any future reduction by the United States and Great Britain of the Atlantic sea postage, on closed mails, a corresponding reduction shall at the same time be made in their charge against the Prussian office on account of the Atlantic sea conveyance of letters under this convention.

ART. VIII. The rates of postage herein agreed on, being based upon the supposition that four letters to the ounce will be about the average number, it is mutually stipulated and agreed, in order to compensate to either party the loss which might be sustained in case the average should be less than four to the ounce, that higher rates of postages, sufficient to prevent loss to either party, shall be established by agreement between the Post Departments of the two countries, as soon as practicable after the accounts for a single year have been examined and settled, and thereupon such changes shall be made in the sixth article of this convention as shall be just and equitable.

(to be continued.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 18.....1869

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Eastern journals devote much space to conjecture with regard to the future; and believing that coming events cast their shadows before them take hold of every transpiring incident, view it as it is, predict its influence upon the destinies of nations, sects, or individuals, and having satisfied themselves that their predictions are correct, and that the events from which said predictions are deduced are the agents of other and more terrible events which are to follow, await with evident terror the calamities figured out by their own fears.

Father Hyacinthe has come to America—perhaps for the benefit of his health; and from anything that he has said or done since his arrival it can hardly be considered that his business was of a more public nature. Yet we see that illustrious personage in almost every capacity: In the first place he has been declared in favor of joining himself to almost every religious sect in the eastern States; in the second a professor in all the Universities of New England; again he in going to become a Puritan clergyman just to please the people of the "Hub," and in the next place he is about to wrest the reins of power from the grasp of Pio Nino, etc., etc. This business of raising up ponderous edifices upon weak foundations is quite certain to end in disappointment, and would be quite as certain to carry with it disaster if costly material were involved; but those who deal in excitements and love to put the most repulsive aspect upon the comeliest form understand well that the worst which can befall them is to see their opinions scouted; but to this they are accustomed and therefore take the matter philosophically.

If we consider this subject from a local stand-point—that is, if we confine our observations to the incidents transpiring among ourselves—it would appear quite as safe to regard matters as they are, and to treat incidents to the best personal advantage as to prepare for battle against what we believe them to portend. For Arizona the *signs* are not very promising. From California to New Mexico, and again from Nevada to the Mexican Republic we see forever the same sign, and one which to understand we need not submit to the eye of the Eastern augur or sage. This sign is a painted savage, armed with all the implements of barbarous warfare, from the arrow to the brand and stake. He means murder and robbery; for three centuries he has been engaged in demonstrating this fact—with a vengeance! In his efforts to impress it upon the people he is not less assiduous in Arizona to-day than he was in Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone, but in those days the country understood him and he paid the penalty with his life; in those days the country does not understand him, and the penalty which this ignorance enjoins is paid by the lives and property of the settlers. Ignorance (for the sake of the country's honor we should so term it) on this point has cost us, since January last, the lives of more than fifty pioneers, and property to the value of more than $100,000; ignorance on this point has exploded every mining enterprise south of the Gila river, where once some ten mines in operation turned out thousands of dollars per day; ignorance on this point causes to be seen on the outskirts of every tract of valley land, buildings once occupied, now falling to decay; lands cultivated for a brief season, now clothed towering weeds. With these significant views ever before us it is not at all probable that *we* shall ever grow to ignorance of what the sign so familiar to us portends. But from all that we have said in vain, and from all that the Press of California have said, without result, in our behalf, it would appear that we will be required to learn yet more in the same school and to enjoy the knowledge thus obtained as we best may.

In the recent fight with Indians on the Upper Brazos in Texas, by Major Bacon, the Indians, who were four hundred strong, lost forty killed and many more wonded, with their camp, provisions, and outfit, and many horses. The Indians were just starting out on a raid, Major Bacon had eight men wounded, but none killed. —*Denver News.*

The *N. Y. Herald* of November 21st contains a map showing the old and new routes from Europe to Asia. The new, via the Suez canal, shortens the distance 5,500 mile

The U. S. Depository.

For once a New York paper has deigned to raise its voice in approbation of an act of the government tending to advance the interests of the people of Arizona. As a general rule the newspapers of that city have been careful to give us a "severe letting alone," but when they did speak of Arizona it was to recommend that the government expend no more money with a Territory which has ever been an expense and which is now a heavy *drag* upon the Treasury. Such was the recommendation made by the *Sun* upon two occasions. The *N. Y. Mail* has the following upon the establishment here of a U. S. Depository, and the appointment of Chas. H. Lord, as Depositary:

The people of Arizona will thank Secretary Boutwell for giving them a United States Depository, through which the public moneys expended in that remote Territory may be promptly disbursed. The assurance that dealers with the government will not longer have to take their pay in vouchers or checks at San Francisco or New York, usually disposed of only at a large discount, will tend to reduce the cost of supplies there and to generally benefit the country

The Washington *Chronicle* speaks upon the same subject in this wise:

Secretary Boutwell has made a favorable response to the appeal of Delegate McCormick and the Legislature of Arizona for the establishment of a United States depository in that Territory. It will put an end to the loss experienced by the citizens of that country in paying a heavy discount on Government vouchers and checks, and will insure the furnishing of Government supplies at decreased rates.

C. H. Lord, Esq., who has received the appointment of depositary, went to the Territory as an army officer, and is now a leading merchant of Tucson. A man of large responsibility, as is shown by his prompt filing of an acceptable bond for $200,000, given by two prominent New York merchants.

The *Rocky Mountain Herald* contains the following accurate description of two of the principal ruins in Arizona. The former of these marks the site of a pre-historic city, the habitation of a people far advanced in civilization; the latter dates to a period subsequent to the conquest of Mexico. But time and the Apache have accomplished the work of demolition, and shapeless ruins now mark the spots where once symmetrical and beautiful streets and edifices teemed with life and industry:

"In Arizona many ruins are to be found of cities, fortifications, canals, mines, etc One of the most prominent is that of the Casa Blanca, or the Hall of the Montezumas. This stands several stories in height, and looms far above every object on the plains around. The walls are six feet thick, plastered with a lime or cement which appears to defy the power of the elements. Over the door and windows the cedar timbers are in perfect preservation, although it must have been ages since these were hauled over the long route from their native forests. Such is the dryness of the atmosphere that time has produced but a slow change upon it. The streets of the city of which this structure formed a prominent part can be traced by broken pieces of crockeryware, and the elevation on each side. Immediately back is seen the canal which conveyed water to this city of the past, and to the extended field bordering on the city below.

"At Tubac a more modern ruin is found—the walls of the cathedral are yet perfect. The altar is covered by shrubbery, which has grown up spontaneously, and over the cross the vine yet clings as if to protect it from the beams of the sun, as they shine through the roofless temple. The city was but a few years since inhabited by a large population; but the Apache has been there, and made a common waste, the evidence of whose vandalism is seen over every beautiful valley and deserted ranche. So complete has been their desolation, that all that is now left to tell the tale are a few grape vines, a half filled spring and the silent, isolated cross standing over the graves of their victims."

We have received the first number of a "new kind of a magazine." This, is the *Little Corporal's School Festival* Published by Alfred L. Sowell & Co. publishers of the *Little Corporal*, Chicago. It is just such a magazine as every School-boy or School-girl in the country would love to read, and costs only 50cts. a year.

Gov. Safford of Arizona Territory came in from the "Indian country," on Sunday last. He gives a flattering account of the prospects of Arizona, notwithstanding the raids of the "Infernal Apaches." The Governor is alive to the interests of the Territory, and we hope he will be successful in securing aid from government to suppress the "Injuns." The Lo family are decidedly abundant in some parts of that section of Uncle Sam's moral vineyard, just now.—*San Diego Union Dec.* 20.

It has ever been the fortune of Arizona to have active, energetic men to represent her interests; and that the Indian has not long since been crushed out is not the fault of those at the helm of affairs. If the combined energy and exertions of two such men as McCormick and Safford be unable to influence the authorities on our favor; then it will be a duty which our owe our lives to either clear out, or otherwise to wage a war at our own expense.

The Nov. number of the Journal of Education, published by J. B. Merwin, 708 and 710, Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo., is a splendid number. Every article is well worthy a careful perusal.

The News.

In the Tennessee Legislature the House has refused to ratify the fifteenth amendment.

The Philippine Islands have been visited by an earthquake which damaged property greatly. Eight lives were lost.

A Japanese prince arrived in San Francisco He is to investigate the condition of the Japanese in the Sandwich Islands.

More gold mines have been discovered in Alaska. General Ihrie has been elected a delegate to Congress from that Territory.

The schooner Mary O. Gortmam was wrecked near Oswego in Lake Ontario during the late gale and as her boats have come ashore capsized it is believed all on board were lost.

The attention of government has been called to the condition of Indian affairs in Montana, as a general outbreak among the tribes in the Territory is considered imminent. It is proposed to invest the Territorial authorities with power to try Indian offenders under formal indictment, and if found guilty to deal with them as in the case of white citizens.

Information has been received in Washington of a severe fight with Indians on the Texan frontier. Two hundred cavalry met 400 Indians on the Upper Brazos and fought them for two days, when the Indians fled, leaving forty dead on the field, with their camp equipage, horses and provisions. None of the troops were killed, although nine of them were wounded.

Cholera, yellow fever and small-pox are raging fearfully at Santiago de Cuba. 300 deaths having occurred from cholera alone within the period of thirty days. It was found impossible to give the dead proper sepulture, the bodies being covered only with a few inches of earth. As a consequence the stench from the cemetery has almost become a pestilence. the Cubans in the interior profess to be confident of success and are giving the Spanish troops much trouble.

The allied army in Paraguay has been suffering for rations, and the contractors are accused of sympathizing with Lopez. The steamers are almost useless on account of a lack of coal Lopez is supposed to be at San Joaquin, and deserters say he has 1,000 men and twenty cannon.

The insurrection in Winnepeg Territory, British dominions, has assumed formidable proportions. The insurgents have established a provisional government, and demand a territorial government, with a legislature chosen by the people after the manner of American territorial government. Governor McDougall is encamped within the United States lines, in Dacotah Territory, and will apply to the Canadian government for troops to quell the rebellion. The United States will be applied to for permission to march troops through their territories to Fort Garry.

Tucson, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice!

S. R. DeLONG has withdrawn from the firm of H. S. STEVENS &CO. Outstanding accounts will be settled by the Company.

NOTICE!

Parties having unsettled accounts with the estate of J. F. Stone, are requested to call on the undersigned for settlement.

GEO. STONE.

Tucson, Dec. 16. d18,4t

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF, Tucson, T.
AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDOR No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL D ALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS &CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FNCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST

MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF
Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 18..... 1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

HON. J. B. ALLEN returned from Yuma on Thursday evening after having been absent several weeks.

MINSTRELS:—The Key Stone Troop gave a performance in the Court House on Thursday evening which had the effect of keeping a large audience in a broad grin for some two hours.

ON Tuesday night the everlasting Z. celebrated the safe arrival of his train by a display of fireworks which had the effect of keeping Main street blockaded by urchins for the better part of two hours.

NOT SO:—The gentleman who was robbed by Indians at Camp Wallen, as mentioned in our last issue, requests us to inform the public that his name is not Burns, as stated by us, but Burns. Well, all right, we have complied.

LEVIN, the big lager beer man is every day becoming more and more corpulent. The waist of his pantaloons now measures five feet in circumference and will measure seven feet by the first of April if the Pioneer porter and lager retain their present virtues so long.

WE feel sorry that facts are so distasteful to some of our neighbors who, a long had our article upon the murder of Mr. Taff, in last week's issue, translated to them, threatened to perform an operation upon our cranium which they claimed would have a tendency to moderate our style of picturing occurrences in future. They did not come however, for which they doubtless know we feel rejoiced, and so our head remains phrenologically the same.

ARRESTED:—The two men accused of the murder of a discharged soldier, as mentioned in our last issue, were arrested last week at Maricopa Wells, and are now safely lodged in the county jail. Upon their persons were found the blouse of the murdered soldier and a handkerchief stained with blood. The prompt attention which our authorities have rendered in this matter reflects much credit upon their energy and shows that we have men who will see that law and order be observed.

INDIANS:—A report reached town on Wednesday last that the mail rider on the route between Florence and Camp McDowell was killed by Indians about the beginning of the present week. But it is further stated that a party of soldiers from McDowell went in pursuit of the Indians, overhauled them and killed eleven warriors. It is stated however that no part of the mail was recovered, but that the whole of it together with the horse from which the rider was shot remains in the hands of the Indians. Had the mail rider escaped, the people might have been well satisfied to exchange a horse and a couple of mail bags for eleven Apache scalps.

STUPID:—We have always given the Apache credit for a considerable amount of shrewdness, but now we have come to the conclusion that he will not do for a voter, being decidedly less intellectual than we had supposed. This fall of Lo in our estimation has been brought about by a foolish effort made by him to burn an *adobe* house at Camp Grant. Every effort was made by him to ignite said edifice; but dried clay will not burn, and Lo having at length discovered this to be a settled fact, stole a mule who had been looking on in the utmost bewilderment, and then cleared out. This latter act, however, shows that he came upon business, with a mind made up to accomplish something.

DR. LORD returned from the East on Wednesday last and seems happy to find himself once more safely landed among the associations of Tucson—to him so familiar. He looks as healthy and vigorous as any man need wish to appear, and speaks in the highest terms of his delightful trip across the continent in six days. He was in Washington only a few weeks since, saw McCormick, whom he represents as the most indefatigable worker in the city, heard him converse with Gen. Sherman upon the state of affairs in Arizona, heard Gen. Sherman tell him that Arizona had now more troops than she is entitled to have, and reiterate the old fogy doctrine of expending money with a Territory from which no revenue has been obtained. Fogyism and not political discord is the canker which gnaws at the vitals of the government.

RECRUITS:—A party of army recruits arrived from California on Saturday last—another mere handful, not sufficient to fill all the vacancies occasioned by the discharge of others since the troops here were last reinforced. But small though the number be we are still pleased to see them come, on the principle that "a half loaf is better than no bread," and besides, if each soldier kill even one Indian during his stay of three years there will be some hundred and fifty of ye greasy pillagers who will have furnished our buzzards a little diet ere the dawn of 1873.

DISORDERLY:—For some six months our town has been free from disturbances, and in most other respects the general condition of society might, during that time, have done honor to a town of a like population even in the best regulated State of the Union. During the past week however some of disorder's advocates have been doing their utmost to break up this tranquility and to establish rowdyism upon its ruins. During the entire night they indulge in the innocent? amusements of fighting and shooting throughout the whole town, and like other noxious animals peculiar to this region retire to their dens at the approach of day. Now it appears to us that some effort should be made to capture a couple of these rioters and hand them over to the tender mercies of Justice Tunge. His mode of disposing of such individuals would doubtless have the effect of restoring and maintaining order.

Died.

At Arizona city on the 26th ult., Robert Cavenangh aged 33 years.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Monday, the 27th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock m., when they will be opened, for the supply of the troops stationed at various posts in Arizona Territory, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR.	BEANS.
At Camp at Toll-gate,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Whipple,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Verde,	16875lbs.	1687lbs.
do do Date Creek,	33750lbs.	3375lbs.
Total.....	151,875lbs.	15,186lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at *each post* at the expense of the contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed, by the commanding officer of the post, the receiving commissary being a member of such Board.

The Stores to be delivered between the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st. day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The Commanding officer of the Sub-District to which these posts belong, (through the Depot Commissary at Tucson, Crittenden, Whipple or Toll-gate) will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, giving him at least sixty days notice thereof, the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their prices in United States Gold Coin, per pound net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bid will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S., Department of California, shall have been received; nor will any contract be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the contractor notified accordingly, no Flour or Beans for such post will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids tendered.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by Gen. M. P. Small, C. S., at San Francisco, California.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH.
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 6t.

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of John F. Stone, dec'd. } Probate Court, Pima County, Arizona Territory.

To the people of the Territory of Arizona

NOTICE is hereby given that George Stone having filed in this court his petition praying for letters of administration on the estate of John F. Stone, deceased, the hearing of said petition has been fixed by this court for Monday, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day at the Probate Court Room, in the town of Tucson; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear, and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and Letters of Administration issued thereon.

By order of the Clerk
OSCAR BUCKALEW,
Clerk.

Tucson, A. T., Dec. 10th, 1869.

UNITED STATES MAILS.

ARIZONA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 29, 1869.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of March 1, 1870, for conveying the mails of the United States from July 1, 1870, to June 30, 1874, in the Territory of Arizona, on the routes and by the schedule of departures and arrivals herein specified.

☞ Decisions announced by March 14, 1870. ☜

17201 From Prescott to Mojave, 225 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave Friday by 6 p m;
Leave Mojave Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott Friday by 6 p m.

17202 From Tucson to Tubac, 60 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tubac next day by 5 p m;
Leave Tubac Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson next day at 5 p m.

17203 From Hardyville, (local,) by Mojave City, La Paz, and Arizona City to Yuma 375 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Yuma Sunday by 8 p m;
Leave Yuma Monday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 8 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited

17204 From Majave City to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 250 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Mojave City Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at San Bernasdino Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Mojave City Saturday by 6 p m;

17205 From Hardyville, (Ariz.,) by Saint Thomas, Santa Clara, and Mellersburgh, to St. George, (U. T.,) 310 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hardyville Monday at 6 a m.
Arrive at St. George Sunday by 6 p. m;
Leave St George Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Hardyville Sunday by 6 p m.
Proposals for twice-a-week service invited.

17206 From Prescott, by Skull Vally, Wickenburgh, La Paz, Rock Spring, (local,) (Ariz.,) and San Gorgonia, to San Bernardino, (Cal.,) 415 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Thursday at 10 a m;
Arrive at San Bernardino in eight days by 10 p m;
Leave San Bernardino Tuesday at 5 a m.
Arrive at Prescott in eight days by 10 p m.

17207 From Casa Blanca, by Weaver, (local,) and Upper Hassayampa, (local,) to Prescott,—— miles and back, once a week.
Bidders to state distance and propose schedule of departures and arrivals.

17208 From Agua Caliente, (local,) to La Paz, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Agua Caliente Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at La Paz Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave La Paz Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Agua Caliente Saturday by 6 p m.

17209 From Prescott, by Lynx Creek, (local) and Woolsey Ranch, (local,) to Turkey Creek, (local,) 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Turkey Creek next day by 6 p m.
Leave Turkey Creek Wednesday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Prescott next day by 6 p m.

17210 From Prescott to Wickenburgh, Phœnix and Maricopa Wells, to Pima Villages, 150 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Prescott Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Pima Villages Wednesday by 6 p m;
Leave Pima Villages Thursday at 6 a m
Arrive at Prescott Saturday by 6 p m.

17211 From Tucson, by Grant, Florence, McDowell, and Phœnix, to Wickenburgh, 260 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Wickenburg Saturday by 6 p m;
Leave Wickenburg Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Tucson Saturday by 6 p m.

17212 From Tucson to Sasabi Flat, 75 miles and back, once a week,
Leave Tucson, Monday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Sasabi Flat next day by 6 a m
Leave Sasabi Flat Wednesday at 6 a m
Arrive at Tucson next day by 6 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the Department may deem proper.

Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for opening and examining the mails.

No pay will be made for trips not performed and for each of such omissions, not satisfactorily explained, three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture.

Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost.

The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract; for violating the post office laws, or disobeying the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when requested by the department to do so; for assigning the contrat without the assent of the Postmaster General; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a pro rata increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connections with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law a pro rata increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also discontinue or curtail the service, in whole or in part, in order to place on the route a greater degree of service, whenever the public interests, in his judgment, shall require such discontinuance or curtailment for any other cause; he allowing as full indemnity to contractor one month's extra pay on the amount of service dispensed with, and a pro rata compensation for the amount of service retained and continued.

Payments will be made for the service by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise after the expiration of each quarter—say in November, February, May, and August.

The distances are given according to the best information; but no increase pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons.

The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Arizona," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by mail, not by or to an agent; and Postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1869; but the service must be begun on that day, or on the next mail day thereafter, whether the contracts be executed or not. Transfers of contracts, or of interests in contracts, are forbidden by law, and consequently not allowed. Bidders will therefore take notice that they will be required to perform the service accepted to them through the whole term of the contract.

Section eighteen of an act of congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportation." Under this law, bids that propose to to transport the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," having been decided to be the only legal bids, are construed as providing for the entire mail, however large, and whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to ensure its "celerity, certainty, and security;" and no others will be considered. Except in the case of railroad and steamboat routes, bids naming any particular mode of conveyance are invariably rejected.

A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid with guarantee and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

Postmasters are to be careful not to certify to the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; a disregard of this instruction by postmasters is a violation of their oath of office, subjecting them to immediate removal. All bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates, of their sufficiency, in the forms above prescribed. The certificate of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster, or by a judge of a court of record; no other will be admitted.

JNO. A. CRESWELL,
6t Postmaster General.

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the lowest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,
East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.
Jan. 1st '69,

Agents Wanted.
$10 a day

—10:—

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 x 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the lates alterations in the various European States. Thes Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand.

J. T. LLOYD.
Jy24;4w. 23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 874 Pages, Price $4.00.

—o—

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co,
San Francisco, Cal.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,
On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. jy24,tf.

JOHN T. HAVILAND formerly of Haynes & Lawton. JOS. KENT HOOPER formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
BUSINESS

—under the style of—
HVILND HOOPER & Co,
—AT—
No 335 PINE St. (just below Montgomery
San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.
ma8

B. F. ROUNTREE,
Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.

☞Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA.
of Tucson, A. T

THOMAS M. YERKES,
WHOLESLE AND RETAIL MERCHANT
Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1868. tf.

E. N. FISH, Tucson, S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,
West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line dor with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & EICHEL Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

FH Goodwin Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

—o—

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions, Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistol, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 180

NEW GOODS!

JUST GRETLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—
SUTLER STORE,

(Old Levi Archuleta)

☞A Good supply for travelers. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale assoon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate, and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner, the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if uncalled for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. LLEN
gent and
Territorial Treasurer.

4t12—

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton, Sweet Water and Camp McDowell, Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory or in any one house south of San Francis

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"
is our motto. Our terms are
CASH, EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, ranchoros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash
HOOPER, WHITING & CO.
Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND
U. S. MAIL.
And Express Line From Mesilla N. M. to Tucson, A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo, making a connection with the United States on the Pacific slopes of the continent, and points in Northern and and central Mexico

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o'clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M.

P. R. Tully. Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Mesilla Station, N. M.

—o—

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call beforo purchasing elsewhore.

Jan. 1st 1869.

HIRAM S. STEVENS. SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona. Jan1, 1869.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. S. B. JACOBS Tucson, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.
DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of goods specially selected for, and adapted to the market.

January 2d 1869-tf.

Office, Act'g Com. of Subsistence,
YUMA DEPOT, A. T.,
November 22, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quintuplicate will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 27th day of December, 1869, for the delivery to the Subsistence Dept. U. S. A., at the expense of the contractor, of 60,750 pounds of Flour net and 6,075 pounds of Beans net, more or less, as follows:

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net to be delivered at Camp Colorado A. T.

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net, to be delivered at camp Mohave A. T.

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net to be delivered at Fort Yuma Cal.

The Flour to be of the best merchantable quality and to be delivered in 100 pound Sacks, good, new and strong covered by new Gunny Bags, all at the expense of the contractor.

The Beans to be of a good, merchantable quality and to be delivered in 60-pound Sacks, good, new and strong and every two sacks to be covered by a new extra strong Sack, all at the expense of the contractor.

The flour and beans to be delivered in one delivery and to be increased or decreased as may be deemed necessary at each post, the contractor to receive timely notification of the same, provided that after the contract is filled the contractor cannot be held responsible for the delivery of additional supplies.

Of the amounts required and times of delivery the contractor will receive timely notification from the comanding Officer of the sub District to which the posts belong through the Depot Commissary at Camp Mohave, Camp Colorado, or Yuma.

The flour and beans delivered by Contractors to be inspected and accepted by a Board of Officers, appointed by the commanding Officer of the post to which the stores are delivered, the receiving Commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any of the posts to be supplied by these contracts be abandoned before the expiration of the contract, the contractor will be duly notified of the the abandonment, and no flour or beans will be received for such posts, the notification to be given in a similar manner to that for deliveries at the posts.

Separate bids will be received for the amount required to be delivered at each post, or one bid to include the whole delivery at Camp Mohave A. T., Camp Colorado, A. T., and Fort Yuma Cal,

Separate bids will also be received for the delivery at Yuma Depot Cal., of the whole amount required at all the posts.

The contract to commence July 1st 1870 and expire December 31st 1870.

No bids will be accepted until the decision of the Chief C. S. Dept. of California has been had thereon, and any contract made will not be considered in force until it has received the approval of the Department or Division commanders.

Samples of flour and beans must be furnished with the bids

Each bid for supplies at one post will be accompanied by a deposit of twenty five hundred Dollars in currency or a duly executed bond for that amount as a guarantee that the party proposing if accepted will enter into contract with the requisite bond for the total performance of the same. Each check amount or a bond representing the same will be required to a company bid for the whole amount required Bidders will state the price per pound net in Coin delivered at the posts or at Yuma Depot

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids will be received by Bvt Brig. Gen'l, M. P. Small, chief C. S., Dep't Cal, San Francisco. Cal., on same day in accordance with this advertisement.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned at Yuma Depot, or to Bvt Brig. Gen. M P Small, Chief C. S., Dep't of Cal., San Francisco, Cal., and the envelopes endorsed:

"Proposals for Flour or Beans,"

GEO. B. DANDY
Bvt. Brig. Gen'l, U. S. A.,
A C. S.

CASH STORE!

—o—
GOLDBERG & CO.
North-east corner Main and Vine sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.
—also—

A large stock of **Old Rye Whiskey** and the best California **Wine** and **Brandy.**

—likewise—

A large assortment of Groceries—BUTTER HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED FRUIT which we offer for sale; wholesale and retail, We adhere to a cash system and sell our goods remarkably low for cash.

tf.

H. LOOBES & Co.

Have just arrived from California with a choice assortment of wines and liquors which they offer on very reasonable terms. Those who need a good article of either may do well to call at their store in Maj. Duffield's building, on the Court House plaza, near the ARIZONAN office.

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN.

Vol. 2. Tucson, A. T., Saturday, December 25, 1869 No 50

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

A Weekly Journal, devoted to the interests of Arizona Territory.

Published every Saturday at Tucson, A. T.

P. W. DOONER.....EDITOR.

Terms of Subscription,

One Copy, one year	$7,00
One copy, six months	$4.00
One copy for three months	2.00
Single numbers, each	25

Subscriptions must be paid invariably in advance

Advertising Rates.

Two dollars per square for the first insertion and one dollar for each subsequent insertion

All business letters must be addressed to the Publisher, and all "correspondence" to the Editor.

OFFICIAL.

POSTAL CONVENTION

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND PRUSSIA.

ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia, for the reciprocal receipt and Delivery of Letters and other Mails to be conveyed Through England under the 8th Article of the Postal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain of the 15th of December 1848, and between Belgium as well in Virtue of a Convention between Prussia and Belgium, as by Correspondence between Prussia and Belgium thereto relating in this respect on the one hand, and the United States by virtue of the aforesaid Postal Treaty of the 15th of December, 1848. For the purpose of and under the authority above cited the following details for such closed mails between the United States and Prussia are hereby agreed upon, viz:—

* * * * * *

ART. IX. The closed mails will be made up at the office at New York or Boston in the United States respectively to which the conveyance may be directed by the United States Post-Offices from either of said ports, to Aix-la-Chapelle, (Aachen,) in Prussia, and at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen) to New York or Boston, according as the conveyance may be directed as aforesaid.

ART. X. Every mail between said offices of exchange in the United States and in Prussia shall be accompanied by a letter bill, specifying the sum or sums due to each office on each class of correspondence according to the number of rates. The receiving exchange office shall return by next post to the sending exchange office an acknowledgment of the receipt of the mail. Letter bills and acknowledgments shall be according to the forms annexed, marked A and B.

ART. XI. If there should be no letters or other correspondence to send at the usual time for making up said mails from either of the offices of exchange, a blank letter bill, showing that fact, shall nevertheless be sent to the corresponding office.

ART. XII. The letter bills and acknowledgments are to serve as vouchers to the quarterly accounts, and if in checking them on the account of postage, there should be a difference between the mailing and receiving office, the latter on the verification side shall be receiving the true amount, when checked by two letters.

ART. XIII. The accounts between the two countries shall be settled at the expiration of each quarter of the calendar year, by quarterly statements and accounts prepared by the General Post-Office in Washington, according to forms annexed, marked C and D; and having been examined, compared, and settled by the General Post-Office in Berlin, the balance shall be paid without delay by that department which shall be found indebted. If the balance should be in favor of Prussia, it shall be paid over by the United States at Berlin; and if in favor of the United States it shall be paid over by Prussia at Washington, to the General Post-Office Department to the credit of the United States, as the Postmaster-General of the United States shall direct.

ART. XV. Dead letters shall be mutually returned after the expiration of the period to give effect to their delivery, according to the regulations of each country, and for the same rate of postage, originally charged by the sending office, which shall be allowed in discharge of the account of the office to which they are sent. These returns of postage are to be claimed in a bill made up agreeably to forms annexed, marked E and F, which is to accompany such dead letters. Newspapers which are refused or which become dead in the post-offices of either country, are not to be returned.

ART. XV. Letters misdirected or missent, or which may require the prepayment of postage, shall be returned without delay and credit taken in the letter bill for the amount of postage originally charged upon them. Redirected letters shall be mutually returned by the first post, charged with the additional postage for such return, and credits shall be taken in the letter bill for such postage as the receiving office has been charged with, with its share of the additional charge.

ART XVI. On all prepaid letters the payment of the postage shall be distinctly marked by stamping the word "Paid," and the amount of postage in *red* ink on the upper right-hand corner of the letter, and the stamp of the exchange office sending the letter shall in every instance, be impressed on the back of the same. The name of the ship by which the letters are received or sent, or the words "Am. Packet" or "Br. Packet," as they are carried by one or by the other, shall also be stamped on the back of each letter, so that the amount of credit to be allowed in the British Post-Office for dead letters returned can be shown.

ART. XVII. The United States exchange office shall, upon each dispatch of a closed mail to Prussia, insert in the letter bill to the London Post-Office by the same ship, under the tenth article of the postal convention between the United States and Great Britain of 15th December, 1848, the weight of letters and the number of newspapers sent, and on receipt of each closed mail from Prussia, shall insert in the acknowledgment of the receipt of the British mails the weight of letters and number of newspapers so received in the closed mail from Prussia.

ART XVIII. The United States Post-Office is to take credit from the British Post-Office for all British transit and sea postage charges on such letters transmitted in the United States and Prussian closed mails from Prussia; and the Prussian office is to take credit of the Belgian office for the Belgian transit postage on such letters sent in said closed mails from the United States.

ART. XIX. In case any change or amendment in the provisions of this convention shall be desired by either party, the same may be proposed by such party; and when the details thereof shall be agreed to and approved by both parties, this convention shall be considered as changed or amended accordingly. And it is agreed that measures shall be taken to make such arrangements with Great Britain and Belgium, and such change in the provisions of this convention, as shall authorize the sending in the closed mails before mentioned, at a fixed rate per ounce, of periodicals and other printed matter, (other than newspapers,) the weight of the packages of such printed matter to be limited to sixteen ounces.

ART. XX. This agreement is to go into effect in each country at the expiration of a month from the time that notice is received of its being concluded: *Provided*, The British transit postage or charge on the closed mails sent under this provision, shall have been reduced to 17½ cents per ounce by agreement between Great Britain and Prussia; and it is also to be continued in force until annulled by mutual consent, or by either Post Department after the expiration of one year's previous notice to the other.

In testimony whereof the heads of the departments have affixed their names and seals of office to these presents at the dates set opposite to each respectively.

[SEAL] M'K HALL,
Postmaster-General, U. S. America.
July 17, 1852.

[SEAL.] VON DER HEYDT
Royal Prussian Minister of State for Commerce, Trades, and Public Works.
Berlin, the 26th of August, 1852.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

Agreed upon between the General Post Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia, providing for the Registration of valuable Letters to be conveyed in the closed Mails between the United States and Prussia.

ARTICLE I. Letters alleged to be valuable, posted at any post-office in the United States or its Territories and addressed to Prussia, or any part of the German Austrian Postal Union, or posted in Prussia or the German Austrian Postal Union, and addressed to the United States, and delivorable at the respective exchange offices of New York, Boston, and Aachen, (Aix-la-Chapelle,) to be thence conveyed by means of the American and English and the English and Belgian mail lines, shall be registered at the office of mailing on the application of the person posting the same: *Provided*, That the full postage chargeable thereon to destination, together with a registration fee of five cents on each letter, be prepaid at such mailing office: *And provided, also*, That such registration shall not render the respective Post Office Departments of the United States or Prussia, or their revenues, liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

ART. II. All such letters or packets mailed in the interior of the United States or Prussia, and the German-Austrian Postal Union, respectively, shall be received, registered, and receipted for, as directed in the general regulations issued in each country in regard to the registration of valuable letters, and shall be sent to the exchange offices of New York and Boston, or Aachen, respectively, for the purpose of being forwarded thence by the first outgoing mail.

ART. III. The respective exchange offices of New York, Boston, and Aachen shall make a separate letter bill for each registered letter, or parcel of registered letters, originally mailed at said exchange offices, or sent to them to be forwarded, as prescribed by the regulations referred to in Article II, and shall enter therein the name of the person addressed, the post-office to which it is to be mailed for delivery, and the rate of postage for each letter. The postmaster of said exchange office will then mail each such letter, or parcel of letters, in a separate package from the unregistered letters, and seal each package after lying it in the usual manner. The letter bills of such registered letters shall not be enclosed in the packages containing them; but shall be enclosed in a separate wrapper or envelope, sealed, and addressed to the postmaster of the corresponding exchange of Aachen, Boston, or New York.

ART. IV. On receipt of registered letters for delivery or distribution at either of the respective exchange offices of Aachen, Boston, or New York, the postmaster of such receiving office will compare the letters with the bill and endorse it "correct" if it is found so, or will note the error, if there be one, in the manner prescribed with regard to registered letters received from an inland post office. He will then fill up the corresponding returns bill, stating upon it whether correct or otherwise, and will see that it is returned by the first mail thereafter to the office of mailing, (New York, Boston, or Aachen, as the case may be.)

ART. V. Registered letters received at New York or Boston from Aachen, or received at Aachen from New York or Boston and destined for an inland post-office, shall be forwarded in the same manner as other registered letters originally mailed at either office.

ART VI. The United States and Prussian Post Offices shall reciprocally account to each other upon such registered letters as shall be exchanged between them, in the same manner as prescribed in the postal convention signed at Washington on the 17th of July, and at Berlin on the 26th day of August, 1852; but the registration fee of five cents shall accrue to the United States Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from the United States to Prussia, and to the Prussian Post-Office Department upon all registered letters sent from Prusia to the United States.

In witness whereof, the heads of the departments have affixed their names and seals of office to these presents, at the dates set opposite to each, respectively.

[L. S.] JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster-General.
WASHINGTON, August 29, 1855.

[L. S.] VON DER HEYDT,
His Prussian Majesty's Minister of State for Commerce and Public Works.
BERLIN, October 14 1855.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES

Agreed upon between the General Post-Office of the United States of America and the General Post-Office of Prussia.

In pursuance of the power granted by Article I. of the postal convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Prussia, signed at Washington on the 17th of July, and at Berlin on the 26th of August, 1852, to select additional or different offices of exchange in either or both countries, by mutual agreement of the two post administrations, the following additional articles are hereby agreed upon, viz:—

ARTICLE I. There shall be established on the part of the United States, additional offices of exchange at Portland, Detroit, and Chicago, respectively, to correspond with Aachen by closed mail through England, by means of Canadian mail packets, plying direct between Liverpool and Portland during the winter, and between Liverpool and River du Loup or Quebec in summer.

ART. II. The description of letters, &c. which shall be comprised in the closed mails forwarded from the aforesaid United States exchange offices to Aachen, and *vice versa*, from the Prussian exchange office of Aachen to Portland, Detroit, and Chicago, respectively, shall be from time to time arranged by correspondence between the Post Office Departments of the two countries.

ART. III. The respective Post-Office Departments of the two countries are to account with each other for the international and other correspondence so exchanged by means of the Canadian mail packets precisely in the same manner as if the sea transportation were performed by a United States packet between New York and Liverpool.

ART. IV. The present articles shall be considered as additional to the original articles of the postal convention between the United States and Prussia, signed at Washington the 17th July, and at Berlin the 26th August, 1852, and shall go into effect in each country at the expiration of fifteen days from the time that notice is received of their being concluded.

In witness whereof, the heads of the departments have fixed their names and seals of office to these presents, at the dates set opposite to each, respectively.

[L. S.] J. HOLT.
Postmaster-General.
December 28, 1860.

[L. S.] VON DER HEYDT,
Royal Prussian Minister of State for Commerce, Trades, and Public Works.
Berlin, April 24, 1861.

CONVENTION

WITH

THE NORTH GERMAN UNION.

Convention agreed upon between the Post Departments of the United States of America and of the North German Union for the amelioration of the Postal Service between the two countries.

ARTICLE I. There shall be an exchange of correspondence between the United States of America and the North German Union, by means of their respective post departments; and this correspondence shall embrace:—

1st. Letters ordinary and registered.

2d. Newspapers, book-packets, prints of all kinds, (comprising maps, plans, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, and all other like productions of mechanical processes, sheets of music, &c.,) and patterns or samples of merchandise, including grains and seeds.

And such correspondences may be exchanged, whether originating in either of said countries and destined for the other, or originating in or destined for foreign countries to which these may respectively serve as intermediaries.

ART. II. The offices for the exchange of mails shall be,—

(*a*) on the part of the United States:
1st. New York.
2d. Boston.
3d. Portland.
4th. Detroit.
5th. Chicago.

(*b*) on the part of the North German Union:
1st. Aachen, (Aix la Chapelle.)
2d. Bremen.
3d. Hamburg.

The two post departments may at any time discontinue either of said offices of exchange, or establish others by mutual consent.

ART III. Each office shall make its own arrangements for the dispatch of its mails to the other office by regular lines of communication; and should at its own cost pay the expense of such intermediate transportation.

The two offices, however, mutually agree, that, in making contracts for the dispatch of mails from American ports, or from European ports, those steamers and lines should always be employed, so far as consistent with the rates of postage, by which the mails dispatched shall earliest arrive at their destination; and when the speed is substantially the same, that the most favorable pecuniary conditions should be preferred. It is also agreed that the cost of international ocean and territorial transit of the closed mails between the respective frontiers shall be first defrayed by that one of the two departments which shall have obtained from the intermediaries the most favorable pecuniary terms for such conveyance; and any amount so advanced by one for account of the other shall be promptly reimbursed.

ART. IV. The standard weight for the single rate of international postage, and rule of progression, shall be:

1st. For letters, 15 grammes.

2d. For all other correspondence mentioned in paragraph two of the first article, that which the despatching office shall adopt for the mails which it despatches to the other, adapted to the convenience and habits of its interior administration. But each office shall give notice to the other of the standard weight it adopts, and of any subsequent change thereof.

(to be continued.)

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 25.....1869.

SPECULATORS VS. PRODUCERS.

The present year is one which has produced decidedly bad results in Arizona. Leaving the Indian question aside, we find that there have been other influences at work, which, while they do not jeopardize life, render it a series of disappointments and annoyances. The course pursued by speculators has proved ruinous to themselves, ruinous to the producer, and therefore ruinous to the best interests of the Territory. Isolated from the business world we are a people obliged to live among ourelves, or, in other words, to depend upon one and other. Commercial advantages we have none; not that our position is at fault, but that we possess none of the artificial facilities, such as steamboats, canals, or railroads, necessary to the maintenance of commercial intercourse. We have but one market, and upon its management depends our progress or retrogression. Speculators know this, but are to greedy and selfish to think of benefiting the country, and while engaged in the mad struggle to obtain contracts are ever ready to sacrifice the bone and sinew of the country to their own shortsightedness and avarice. Our market, as everybody in the country well knows, is the quartermaster's department; which up to the present year was regulated in a manner that gave encouragement to every class and profession, to settle in the country.

With '69 however came the revolution. Shortsighted, heartless speculation monopolized this market and wrung the last bolt from the harrow of industry. The speculator obtained his contract from government at a figure below the prices obtained by producers in former years. There being but one market for produce, the speculator has but to name the price which he can afford to pay, and the producer, necessarily a victin of speculation, must accept the terms offered or receive nothing for his labor. The results which have followed this thoughtless system of speculation are now painfully evident. The producers are impoverished and literally discouraged. A few speculators have made a trifling profit which is swallowed up by the general stagnation of business. The whole settled portion of the country which only a year ago was a scene of busy industry, is gradually losing by abandonment many of its oldest settlers—men who have lived and labored here for ten and twelve years.

Men inured by long residence to the hardships of frontier life will not flee from danger. The numerous murders and robberies by Indians which these old pioneers witnessed during their stay in Arizona of so many years, could not influence them to leave. They knew that danger lurked around them, but this knowledge only influenced them to array themselves against whatever danger threatened. They did not think, while guarding against a danger of the existence of which so many terrible warnings had been given them, that a subtle enemy was plotting at their backs; but it was even so. This attack from behind proved too much for the honest old pioneer, and a single scourge from the lash of the speculator accomplished all that thirteen years of barbarous, Indian warfare failed to do.

But it is not too late to retrieve the sinking fortunes of the Territory and its inhabitants, if the business be at once and properly attended to. Let speculators but cast aside their unwholesome avarice for a spell, call a meeting and form an organization; (call it a "Society for the Protection of Industry," or some other appropriate name,) which will have for its object the regulation of the market. Let prices be maintained which will warrant the contractor in allowing the farmer a reasonable price for his produce. This done, next adopt measures, by petition or otherwise, to have the import duties on produce from Sonora so increased that it cannot be delivered here at lower figures than our farmers can afford to furnish supplies.

This would be protection of industry; and not protection alone, but protection, aid and encouragement combined. And not only as a power at the wheel of industry would the effects of such agreement be felt, but settlements would continue to encroach upon the Indian, driving him to the interior. This would be forcing indirectly from government that aid against the hostile Indians which it refuses to give directly. If the people could see fair plenty take the place of shivering indigence let them act in concert. The plan which we propose is worth testing; as with it there is nothing to lose and much to gain.

The year now drawing to a close is one in which many phenomena have been observed. Ever since the sun's eclipse in August last that luminary, it would appear, has been the theatre of some strange convulsion. An exchange furnishes the following upon the subject—the last paragraph of which we would particularly recommend to our readers:

The sun's atmosphere, say the scientific men, is highly excited. A column of magnetic light is shooting out further and further from the solar sphere, and it is now stretching out forty-five millions of miles. In other words, it has accomplished half this distance between us and the sun! the interesting question, and one on which, perhaps, we do not wish any more light of this character, is how long will it be before it finishes the rest of the destance and bridges the gigantic chasm betweed the earth and the sun?

This column of light at intervals indicates its approach by flashing and corruscating with fresh brilliancy. So decided are its effects that two astronomers, one at London and the other at Oxford, and neither knowing the experiences of the other, supposed the dark glass of their telescopes were broken or put out of range, so strong was the gush of golden light upon the vision. It is predicted that before the end of next year this magnetic light will have got near enough to us to make its immediate and actual influence upon the earth distinctly felt. It is announced that in consequence we may expect to see phenomena that have never been seen or known before by the human race. If any of our readers are therefore yet disposed to complain of the weather and the earthquakes let them remember that by this time next year, they may have an entire new line of experiences to explain and endure, in comparison with which the fitful winter and rough rude Autumn of to day may seem like a June morning in Paradise, and the earthquake's shock and lightning's storm a placid rocking in the cradle with a pleasant lullaby of thunder.

In view of this event every man should make his peace with the printer and pay up all he owes.

HEAVY.—It is reported on the streets that Safford, Governor of Arizona, during his late visit at San Diego, has declared his intention to become a champion of the 35th parallel cause. We recollect that while on his way to Arizona, he expressed himself very warmly in favor of the 32d, and we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions in regard to the policy he intends pursuing in Washington. We recommend him to the tender mercies of M Cormick. What says our Tucson contemporary?—*San Diego Bulletin.*

Well, we are of opinion that the street rumor referred to must be at fault. Governor Safford, while in Arizona, evinced at all times a decided partiality for the 32d par. route; having observed, as no man of sound judgment can fail to observe, that the construction of a road over this route will give to our Territory a degree of importance not to be attanied by any other measure within the sphere of imagination. We do not speak upon the subject under any other assumption than that the rumor is absolutely without foundation, as our imagination is quite unable to picture any cause which could influence the Governor to abandon a revealed fact for the sake of a doubtful enterprise.

The Los Angeles *Daily News* is to be enlarged next month. The proprietors claim that Los Angeles can furnish more news than they can find room for in the *News*, as it is.

We have not seen the Los Angeles *Star* for two weeks. If the P. Ms. are the cause of this we would request them to change off—steal some other sheet, but let the *Star* come.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.—One day during the latter portion of last week water was struck in an artesian well belonging to Mr. Compton, some ten miles from this city. The water came rushing to the surface in such volume that all efforts to check its flow were unavailing. The ground was torn up and our informant avers that a good sized creek was runing from the well on Saturday. It had been found, necessary to remove the house of Mr. Campton, which stood in the track of the rushing flood.—*Los Angeles News.*

The *L. A. News* publishes a list showing the number of deaths in Los Angeles, during the year ending October 31st, 1860, together with the names and places of residence of the deceased. We observe that Arizona has contributed largely to this list.

The News.

The Legislature of Texas ratified the 15th amendment.

A petition is being signed by a large number of citizens in Philadelphia, praying that belligerent rights be accorded Cuba.

The Grant Powder Mills, near San Francisco, exploded killing Dr. Cusemans, the superintendent, and another man, and injuring eight Chinamen. The building was destroyed.

Letters received in Washington from England Indicate a growing disposition on the part of the English government to settle the Alabama claims question in a manner satisfactory to the United States.

The Red River insurgents have seized the storehouse at Fort Garry, belonging to the Hudson Bay Company, and are dealing to themselves daily rations of the company's supplies. A powerful organization has been formed for the purpose of reinstating Governor McDougall.

Governor McDougall reports to the New Dominion government that, in his opinion, the rebellion in Winnipeg territory will die out as soon as explanations can be made to the insurrectionary halfbreeds.

Ecumenical Council was opened on the 8th by the Pope.

A planter named Johnson, of Johnson county, Ark., had a fight with three of his negro laborers. Knives were the only weapons used by all parties and Jhonson killed his three opponents, receiving twenty wounds himself, none of which will prove fatal.

A Washington special to the Express says the President will recommend an early resumption of specie payment.

The Czar has granted concessions for the laying of a submarine cable to China and Japan from some point in Asiatic Russia.

A delegation of Jews has had an interview with the President, and presented an appeal asking him to use his influence with the Emperor of Russia in having his ukase expelling Jewish families from the Russian empire modified or revoked.

The Spanish gunboat difficulty will be settled by diplomacy, the Spanish minister to day presented a paper giving a pledge that the gunboats will not be used to carry on war with Peru or any other nation with which the United States is at peace.

The Herald's special Havana advices from Hayti, say that General Villibieu, who a short time since was declared provisional governor by the insurgents, and subsequently joined Salnave, is at Port au Prince with 2,000 men, and making vigorous preparations to resist the combined revolutionary forces.

PUBLIC AUCTION!

Will be sold at public auction at Tucson Depot, Tucson, A. T., on the 20th day of January, 1970—

Seven (7) Spencer Carbines
Fourteen (14) Remington Pistols.

GILBERT C SMITH,
Capt & Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.

Tucson, A. T., Dec. 20, 1869. 4

Tucson, A. T., June 1st, 1869

M. R. Platt of Tucson, is hereby appointed our agent for the transaction of all business connected directly or indirectly with transportation of Government stores from Tucson Depot to all posts dependant upon it for supplies.

HINDS & HOOKER.

Notice!

S. R. DELONG has withdrawn from the firm of H. S. STEVENS &CO. Outstanding accounts will be settled by the Company.

NOTICE!

Parties having unsettled accounts with the estate of J. F. Stone, are requested to call on the undersigned for settlement.

GEO. STONE.

Tucson, Dec. 16. d18,4t

Indian Department,

OFFICE

SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

ARIZONA CITY, December 9th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Thursday December 30th 1869, for supplying the Indian Department with the following articles, viz:—

Twenty-thousand (20,000) pounds, net, Flour
Sixten thousand (16,000) pounds net, Beans.

The Flour must equal in quality the San Francisco grade of Superfine; the Beans must be equal in quality to standard Bayos.

Bids will be received for the delivery of the supplies either at Arizona City, Ehrenburg, Colorado River Reservation A. T., or San Francisco Cala.

In case proposals to deliver at Arizona City or Ehrenburg A. T. are accepted, the supplies are to be delivered free of expense on board such steamers as may be designated by the undersigned.

If proposals to deliver in San Francisco are accepted, the supplies are to be delivered free of expense on board the regular vessels connecting with the Colorado River Navigation Company's steamers at Port Isabel, California.

Delivery of the supplies will be required as follows, viz:—

Ten thousand (10,000) pounds of Flour and eight thousand (8,000) pounds of Beans,—San Francisco, Cal., January 12th 1870; Arizona City, A T, February 1st 1870, or the first up river steamer thereafter; Ehrenburg, A T, February 4th 1870, or the first up river steamer thereafter.

The balance of the supplies to be delivered January 20th, March 1st, or March 4th, 1870, as above, depending upon the place of delivery.

Prices will be stated in U S Gold coin, expressed in writing as well as in figures.

Upon receipt of information at this office from the agent of the Colorado River reservation, that the supplies have been received and are of the required quality, or if delivered in San Francisco, Cal., upon receipt of a certificate from an authorized inspector, certifying that the supplies are of the required quality, accompanied by triplicate Bills Lading, payment will be made by Legal Tender checks on Assistant Treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, at the latest selling quotations.

Two responsible sureties must be named and must certify on the bids their willingness to go bonds in the sum of fifty per cent of the value of the Contract.

The articles must be well sacked and must not exceed one hundred (100) pounds to the package.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Indian Supplies."

The proposals will be opened at the hour designated above and all bidders are requested to be present.

For further information, if required, apply to

GEO L. ANDREWS,
Bvt. Colonel U. S. A.
Superintendent.

J. E. McCAFFREY.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

TUCSON, A. T.

January 2d 1869-tf

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law

Office in Court-house Building
TUCSON, A. T.

aug4;67 tf

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D.

Tucson, A. T.

OFFICE on the Plaza, opposite the Catholic Church.

COLES BASHFORD,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

TUCSON, A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory

F. M. HODGES,

MAIN STREET

TUCSON, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large supply of the best brand of Liquors and Cigars.

Jan. 1st. '69

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

DECEMBER 25..... 1869.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Messrs, E. N. Fish and M. I. Jacobs are expected to arrive to-day from San Francisco.

SOLD OUT:—Mr. Collins sold off his hotel furniture at auction and intends leaving the Territory.

OVERSIGHT:—It is now Christmas and we don't hear a word about making a nice present to the ARIZONAN—a horse, a house, a thousand dollars, a wife, anything.

THE paymaster arrived last week in company with several other officers ordered here upon a general court-martial. The court is now in session at Camp Crittenden.

EMIGRANTS:— a large number of Texans migrating to California passed through town on Saturday and Sunday. Although considrably travel-worn they are healthy and hopeful.

RETURNED:—Mr. Drachman returned from San Francisco on Sunday. On his way coming he touched at San Diego which he represents as the busyest and most rapidly growing town he ever visited.

MAIL CONTRACTS are now the ruling sensation. Every body is forwarding proposals to Washington. Hope you may all succeed in obtaining contracts; but would be sorry to find them figured too low and so rendered worthless.

IN view of the fact that J. G. Capron took to himself a wife, the good people of this town wish us to find out for them how long the other member of the firm, resident here, intends still to adhere to that old fossil doctrine, bachelorism.

THE first cargo of quartermaster's stores to Guaymas arrived at that port a few weeks since, and are now being conveyed over the route to Tucson by a train of 200 wagons. Captain Chas. E. Mowry, who has the contract for the shipping of these stores, arrived in town on Wednesday.

GONE EAST:—Jeremiah Riordan, who as a contractor and energetic little business man, figured conspicuously in Arizona during the past thirteen years, started for the east on Monday. He considers it quite uncertain whether he will again return to Arizona.

GONE EAST:—We are sorry to record the departure from Arizona of Sidney R. DeLong, formerly editor of the ARIZONAN, and for the past year a merchant at Camp Crittenden. Sidney had his peculiarities, as every man has, but his were of a character which did not effect others unless it might have been to awaken surprise at his scrupulous integrity. We knew him well, and believe that few men are endowed with so much nobility of character. In business he has been successful in Arizona, and is now the possessor of considerable wealth.

A MINE:—The recently discovered silver mine at Florance is creating considerable excitement among the inhabitants of that section, and if reports which have reached us be correct is, beyond a doubt, one of the richest treasures of the country. The ledge has been traced on or near ther surface for a distance of several miles and is said to have been found surpassingly rich wherever examined. Its location, at a point seldom visited by Apaches, renders it an object for speculation while its vicinity to the supposed route of the coming railroad will give it additional importance. If after a more thorough examination it should prove equal to the expectations of the people, its location will render it by far the most valuable silver mine yet discovered in this Territory.

HYMENEAL:—Mr. John G. Capron, of San Diego, went to visit his friends at Amboy, Ohio some three months since, and while there, acting under some wholesome influence gave his affections to a young lady, Miss Harriet J. Fox, whom he married on the 22d of October. Now, here is what we have wished John: That the star of prosperity after having for years beamed upon him, through an atmosphere of luxury and repose, connubial love, joy and confidence, may still shine to illuminate the joys of his golden wedding, and to adorn matchless beauty in his daughters with the rarest jewells of the Pacific. John did not forget the ARIZONAN upon the occasion of his marriage. We got that bottle of wine and pledged him and his bride in a "deep, deep draught."

INDIAN MOVEMENTS:—The great success which has attended the several expeditions of Colonels Barnard and Green against the Indians in this southern part of the Territory, has driven those marauders northward in the hope of obtaining plunder without incurring so much risk, The recent depredations by indians in the neighborhood of Camp McDowell, and the corresponding quietude in our immediate vicinity have given rise to this inference; but whether the Apache, in changing the base of his operations, acted wisely, remains doubtful. His first raid in this new field resulted in disaster and defeat, his second in disappointment. That which we here refer to as his *first* we mentioned last week, in whtch he killed a mail rider and captured a mail; we have since learned the particulars: On the 13th inst. the non-arrival at Camp McDowell of the mail due from Florence aroused the suspicion of the officers at that post that all was not right. Col. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, and Captain Jerome, 8th Cavalry, with 17 enlisted men accordingly set out in the direction of Florence and had proceeded but a short distance when they discovered the dead body of the mail rider. They followed an Indian trail leading from the spot and soon overtook a large party of Indians and immediately commenced an attack. The Indians, trusting in their superior numbers, fought bravely at first, but after a couple of volleys had stretched twelve of their braves on the field the remainder scattered and fled—harassed in their flight by the little squad of cavalry who followed up to improve its victory. In this engagement the Colonel had one man killed and one wounded. On the following week the new mail rider was attacked about the same point at which his predecessor was killed, but retreated in "good order" and reached Camp McDowell with his "hair." Capt. Jerome with a party of men again started out in search of the offenders but did not find them. The mail rider accompanied him and so succeeded in running the gauntlet in safety—arriving at Florence only one hour behind the usual time.

☞ *Information* is wanted of the whereabouts of A. J. Smithson. When last heard of, some seven months ago, he was somewhere in the vicinity of Prescott. Persons knowing where he is are requested to communicate the fact to his brother H. C. Smithson, at Arizona City, or to this office.

☞ B. T. Fergus, formerly Captain in the 32 l Inf., and stationed at Camp Goodwin, A. T. can hear something to his advantage by making known his address to this office.

San Francisco papers please notice.

MAR. H. LORD W. W. WILLIAM

LORD & WILLIAMS.

HAVING just brought on from New York fresh and

CHOICE STOCK OF MERCHANDISE,

are offering the same very cheap for cash.

Look at our goods and prices.

tf Jan. 1,'69.

LUNCHES

AT THE PIONEER BREWERY AND AGENCY consisting of

Sandwiches, Schwitzer Cheese, Holland Herring Anchoves, Potato Salad, Pickles, etc., etc.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

jn12.tf SAML. BOSTICK

PIONEER BREWERY.

TUCSON, A. T.

LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER

Constantly on hand.

A. LEVIN & J. GOLDTREE.

Marc 14, 1869—11—tf.

RESTAURANT!

Franco-American.

IN Allen's building, next door to the Photograph Gallery, Franklin St

nv12;tf JEAN POINT & Co.

WILLIAM ZECKENDORF Tucson, T.

AARON ZECKENDORF Albuquerque N. M. LOUIS ZECKENDORF No 19 Dey St. N. Y

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL DEALERS

IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

CLOTHING,
LIQUORS,
CIGARS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS & CAPS
CARPETS
MEDICINES,
TOILET ARTICLES,
FNCY ARTICLES,
VINO del PAIS
del RIO ABAJA
PINONES &c &c

NEW MEXIACN CARPETS and BLANKETS

We have on hand and are constantly receiving a full assortment of every class of goods suitable for this market, which we offer on the most reasonable terms. One of our firm resides in New York City for the sole purpose of buying goods, and being in market constantly. Our merchandise is purchased on the most advantageous terms. Those who deal with us can rely upon our stock being of the best quality and at the lowest prices. We would call the attention of merchants from this Territory as also from Sonora, to our well assorted stock especially suited to their market, and can confidently say it will be to their advantage to examine it before purchasing elsewhere

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES

PAID FOR

ARIZONA

AND

SONORA

PRODUCE.

Produce of Arizona and Sonora, taken on commission and sold to the best advantage for those who favor us with their confidence.

A. & L. ZECKENDORF

Tucson, A. T. April 1, 1869

TAKE NOTICE!

NEW GOODS!

DIRECT FROM NWE YORK

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Tucson and vicinity, that we have on hand a large and well assorted STOCK OF MERCHANDISE GROCERIES, &c., also, best EL PASO WINE and VINEGAR, which we offer for sale at the owest figures.

H. LESINSKY, & CO.,

East side Main Street Tucson, A. T.

Jan. 1st '69,

Notice!

In the matter of the Estate of John F. Stone, dec'd. } Probate Court, Pima County, Arizona Territory.

To the people of the Territory of Arizona

NOTICE is hereby given that George Stone having filed in this court his petition praying for letters of administration on the estate of John F. Stone, deceased, the hearing of said petition has been fixed by this court for Monday, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day at the Probate Court Room, in the town of Tucson; and all persons interested in said estate are notified then and there to appear, and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted and Letters of Administration issued thereon.

By order of the Clerk
OSCAR BUCKALEW,
Clerk.

Tucson, A. T., Dec. 10th, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in Quintuplicates, will be received at the office of the Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Tucson, A. T., until Monday, the 27th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock m., when they will be opened, for the supply of the troops stationed at various posts in Arizona Territory, with the following stores, viz:

	FLOUR.	BEANS.
At Camp at Toll-gate,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Whipple,	50625lbs.	5062lbs.
do do Verde,	16875lbs.	1687lbs.
do do Date Creek,	33750lbs.	3375lbs.
Total.....	151,875lbs.	15,186lbs.

The stores to be of the best quality the country affords, put up in good, strong and new sacks, each containing one hundred (100) pounds net, to be delivered at each post at the expense of the contractor, and to be inspected and accepted by a Board of officers, appointed, by the commanding officer of the post, the receiving commissary being a member of such Board.

The Stores to be delivered between the first day of July, 1870, and the 31st, day of December, 1870, and in one delivery at each post.

The Commanding officer of the Sub-District to which these posts belong, (through the Depot Commissary at Tucson, Crittenden, Whipple or Toll-gate) will notify the Contractor of the amounts required for each post, and also of the time at which they are to be delivered, giving him at least sixty days notice thereof, the above specified quantities to be increased or decreased as the Government may desire, and the Contractor to be notified of any such increase or decrease, before he makes his delivery.

Bidders will state their prices in United States Gold Coin, per pound net, and they are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Each bid must be signed by two responsible persons who will become sureties for the faithful performance of the contract, if awarded; but no bid will be accepted until the decision thereon, by the Chief C. S., Department of California, shall have been received; nor will any contract be considered in force until it shall have received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Contracts will be made with the express understanding that, if any of the posts mentioned should be abandoned, and the contractor notified accordingly, no Flour or Beans for such post will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids tendered.

Bids must be accompanied by samples of the Flour and Beans offered, also by a copy of this advertisement.

Bids will be received for the above mentioned stores, and on the same day, by Gen. M. P. Small, C. S., at San Francisco, California.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelopes, "Proposals to deliver Flour" or "Beans," as the case may be.

GILBERT C. SMITH.
Capt. & Asst. Q. M., U. S. Army,
Tucson Depot, A. T. A. C. S.
November 13, 1869. 6t.

OFFICE

BOARD OF CO. SUPERVISORS.

Tucson, Pima County, A. T.
September 6th, 1869.

NOTICE!

Each property holder in the Town of Tucson is requested and urgently solicited to cause the public streets in the town of Tucson to be repaired in front of their respective properties.

By Order of the Board,
E. N. FISH,
Chairman.

Agents Wanted. $10 a day

—:o:—

TWO $10 MAPS FOR $4.
LLOYD'S

PATENT REVOLVING DOUBLE MAPS.

Two Continents, America and Europe, and America with the United States portion on an immense scale.

Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, 64 62 inches large, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good Agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for and see Sample Maps first, if not sold taken back on demand.

J. T. LLOYD.
23 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

Jy24;4w.

A Good Book for Agents

RESOURCES
OF THE
PACIFIC SLOPE!

A Statistical and Descriptive Summary of the Mines and Minerals, Climate, Topography, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce of the Pacific States and Territories; including LOWER CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, BRITISH COLUMBIA and ALASKA,

By HON. J. ROSS BROWNE,

Complete in One Large
OCTAVO VOLUME
of 574 Pages, Price $4.00.

—o—

This is the Cheapest Work ever offered in this market to Subscription Agents, and it is compact with useful information, invaluable to MERCHANTS, FARMERS, MECHANICS, Etc., and also of deep interest to ALL CLASSES!

Published by
H. H. BANCROFT & Co.
San Francisco, Cal.

WORDS OF WISDOM

FOR YOUNG MEN,

On the Ruling Passion in Youth and Early Manhood, with SELF HELP for the Erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa. 24,tf.

JOHN T. HAVILAND, formerly of Haynes & Lawton.
JOB KENT HOOPER, formerly of Geo. F. Hooper & Co

The above beg to inform their friends and the public that they have established a

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
BUSINESS

—under the style of—

HAVILND HOOPER & Co,

—AT—

No 335 PINE ST. (just below Montgomery

San Francisco.

WE WILL at all times keep a full and complete stock, and sell at the **lowest rates** Every effort will be made to give satisfaction, in all respects, to those who may be pleased to favor us with their patronage. Buyers from the country will do well to give us a call and examine our stock.

HAVILAND HOOPER & Co.

ma3

B. F. ROUNTREE,
Forwarding and Commission merchant
GUAYMAS,
SONORA,
MEXICO.

☞Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Respectfully refers to

LORD & WILLIAMS, E. N. FISH & Co.
GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. ALLEN
CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & OCHOA.
of Tucson, A. T

THOMAS M'YERKES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT
Tubac, A. T.

KEEPS constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, which will be sold reasonable and a LIBERAL CREDIT GIVEN. Grain taken in exchange, for goods at market prices.

Jan 1st 1869. tf.

E. N. FISH, Tucson, S. SILVERBERG San Francisco

E. N. FISH, & CO.,

West side, Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,

We keep constantly on hand the largest and most general stock of goods in the Territory south of the Gila.

Are constantly receiving fresh supplies of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Groceries Provisions, Hardware, Liquors in Bbls and cases, Cigars and Tobacco, &c., &c., which we are offering at exceedingly low prices.

Jan, 1, '69. 32

BLACKSMITH
AND
WAGON SHOP,

PEARL ST. TUCSON, A. T.

Wagons are made and repaired at this establishment and everything in the Blacksmith line done with promptness and dispatch.

SWEENY & ETCHEL, Proprietors.
Jan. 1st, '69

FH Goodwin — Adam Sanders

GOODWIN & SANDERS,

Dealers in General Merchandise
TUCSON, A. T.

—o—

HAVE this day on hand and are constantly receiving, a large stock of goods selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

consisting in part of

Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boot and Shoes, Military Furnishing goods of all descriptions. Staple and Fancy Goods, Belts, Pistols, Powder, Percussion caps, &c., &c., which they will sell cheap for cash.

Thankful for past favors they respectfully solicit continuance of public patronage.

Jan. 1, 1869

NEW GOODS!

JUST GRETLY REDUCED PRICES

—AT THE—

SUTLER STORE.

(FT LOWELL Pima Co.)

☞A Good Supply for travelers. tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

ALL persons are warned against trespassing on the property of the MOWRY SILVER MINES. Work will be resumed on an extensive scale as soon as proper arrangements can be made, and the condition of the country will justify it. The property has been placed in the hands of the Military authorities of the United States, by order of General Grant, U. S. A. Commander-in-chief at the request of the undersigned. All just and legitimate claims against the Company will be settled upon resumption of work. The undersigned relies upon his friends in Arizona to see that the spirit of this notice is carried out.

SYLVESTER MOWRY.
President
Mowry Silver Mining Co.
New York, Oct4, '67.

NOTICE.

Territory of Arizona, }
County of Pima. }

To the unknown heirs of Thomas F. McLean deceased, their guardians, agents, &c,, and all other persons interested:

You are hereby notified that upon a final settlement of the estate of said deceased, had in the Probate Court of said County and Territory, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, a balance of nine hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty-eight cents, was found due said estate and remaining in the hands of Soloman Warner the administrator thereof.

The undersigned having been appointed by said Probate Court, as an agent to take possession and charge of said moneys—and having given bond as required by law, will hold the same for the term of one year subject to the claim and demand of the lawful heirs of said deceased.

At the expiration of one year, said moneys if unsailed for, will be paid into the Territorial Treasury of said Territory in accordance with the statutes in such cases made and provided.

Tucson, March 19th 1869.

JOHN B. ALLEN
gent and
Territorial Treasurer.

d12-

HOOPER, WHITING, & CO.

San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California
Arizona City, Maricopa Wells, Sacaton,
Sweet Water and Camp McDowell,
Arizona.

—o—

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

We wish to call the attention of the public generally, and Merchants, particularly, to our facilities for Wholesaleing and Jobbing at LOW RATES.

We keep constantly on hand at

ARIZONA CITY

The largest and most General Stock of Goods in the Territory, or in any one House south of San Francisco,

COMPRISING EVERYTHING THE COUNTRY REQUIRES.

All our goods are either imported directly or bought of direct importers. We buy nothing from second hands; thereby saving the San Francisco Jobber's Profit which is

ALL WE ASK TO MAKE.

"Live and Let Live,"

is our motto. Our terms are CASH. EXCLUSIVELY, and for cash, we are always in readiness to supply dealers, rancheros, & others, with goods, in jobbing lot

Unprecedentedly Low for cash

HOOPER, WHITING & CO.

Arizona City May 1, 1869. tf.

SOUTHERN OVERLAND

U. S. MAIL.

And Express Line From Mesilla

N. M. to Tucson A. T.

—o—

THE undersigned will run a weekly two-horse buggy between the above points, connecting at Mesilla, with stages for Santa Fe and the East, El Paso, and San Antonio, Texas; and at Tucson, with the Los Angeles and San Diego Semi-Weekly Stage Line, and the Weekly line for Hermosillo and Guaymas, Sonora; making a connected stage line for any point in the United States on the Pacific or Atlantic slopes of the continent, and points in Northern and and central Mexico

Particular attention paid to Express matter and comfort of Passengers.

The company are responsible for all Express matter sent by their line except against Indians and high water.

Buggies leave Tucson and Mesilla every Sunday at 4 o clock, p. m.

Tucson, A. T.

DAVIS & BARELLA.
2-3t. La Mesilla, N. M

P. R. Tully. — Estevan Ochoa.

TULLY & OCHOA.

Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

—o—

HEREBY give notice to their friends and the public generally that they have received direct from the East a full and complete stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c. and are prepared to sell at as reasonable terms as any merchants in the Territory. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Jan. 1st 1869.

HIRAM S. STEVENS. — SAMUEL HUGHES

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T.

WOULD respectfully give notice to the trading public in and around Camp Crittenden, that we have just received a large and well selected took of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS

Direct from San Francisco.

which we propose to sell to all at the very LOWEST PRICES

at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona.

Jan1, 1869.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco. — L. M. JACOBS Tucson, A. T

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDIZE

—o—

Main Street, Tucson, A. T

OFFER for sale at a great reduction from ruling prices, an extensive variety of good specially selected for, and adapted to the market.

January 1st 1869-tf.

Office, Act'g Com. of Subsistence,
YUMA DEPOT, A. T.,
November 22, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS in quintuplicate will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on the 27th day of December, 1869, for the delivery to the Subsistence Dept. U. S. A. at the expense of the contractor, of 60,750 pounds of Flour net and 6,075 pounds of Beans net, more or less, as follows:

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net to be delivered at Camp Colorado A. T.

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net, to be delivered at camp Mohave A. T.

20,250 pounds of Flour net and 2,025 pounds of Beans net to be delivered at Fort Yuma Cal.

The Flour to be of the best merchantable quality and to be delivered in 100 pound Sacks, good, new and strong covered by new Gunny Bags, all at the expense of the contractor.

The Beans to be of a good, merchantable quality and to be delivered in 60-pound Sacks, good, new and strong and every two sacks to be covered by a new extra strong Sack, all at the expense of the contractor.

The flour and beans to be delivered in one delivery and to be increased or decreased as may be deemed necessary at each post, the contractor to receive timely notification of the same, provided that after the contract is filled the contractor cannot be held responsible for the delivery of additional supplies.

Of the amounts required and times of delivery the contractor will receive timely notification from the comanding Officer of the sub District to which the posts belong through the Depot Commissary at Camp Mohave, Camp Colorado, or Yuma.

The flour and beans delivered by Contractors to be inspected and accepted by a Board of Officers, appointed by the commanding Officer of the post to which the stores are delivered, the receiving Commissary to be a member of the Board.

Should any of the posts to be supplied by these contracts be abandoned before the expiration of the contract, the contractor will be duly notified of the the abandonment, and no flour or beans will be received for such posts, the notification to be given in a similar manner to that for deliveries at the posts.

Separate bids will be received for the amount required to be delivered at each post, or one bid to include the whole delivery at Camp Mohave A. T., Camp Colorado, A. T., and Fort Yuma Cal.,

Separate bids will also be received for the delivery at Yuma Depot Cal., of the whole amount required at all the posts.

The contract to commence July 1st 1870 and expire December 31st 1870.

No bids will be accepted until the decision of the chief C. S. Dept. of California has been had thereon, and any contract made will not be considered in force until it has received the approval of the Department and Division commanders.

Samples of flour and beans must be furnished with the bids.

Each bid for supplies at one post will be accompanied by a deposit of twenty five hundred Dollars in currency or a duly executed bond for that amount as a guarantee that the party proposing to accept will enter into contract with the requisite bond for the faithful performance of the same. The deposit or a bond representing the same will be required to accompany a bid for the whole amount required. Bidders will state the price per pound net in Coin delivered at the posts or at Yuma Depot.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Bids will also be received by Bvt. Brig. Gen'l, M. P. Small, chief C. S., Dept. Cal., San Francisco. Cal., on same duty in accordance with this advertisement.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned at Yuma Depot, or to Bvt. Brig. Gen. M. P. Small, Chief C. S., Dep't of Cal., San Francisco, Cl., and the envelopes endorsed,

"Proposals for Flour or Beans,"

GEO. B. DANDY
Bvt. Brig. Gen'l, U. S. A.,
A. C. S.

CASH STORE!

—o—

GOLDBERG & CO.

North-east corner Main and Vine Sts.
TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a new stock of Summer and Fall Goods embracing a general and complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

HATS and CAPS of every description and adapted to every season,
CLOAKS
SHAWLS
BOOTS
SHOES
SLIPPERS
LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS GOODS
PRINTS
MUSLINS
DELAINES, ETC., ETC.

—also—

A large stock of Old Rye Whisky and the best California Wines and Brandy.

—likewise—

A large stock of Groceries—BUTTER BUCKEY, Cheese and DRIED FRUIT which we offer at [illegible] and will sell at reasonably low for cash.

Jy1

H. LOGBEIN & Co.

Have just arrived from California with a choice assortment of wines and liquors which they offer on very reasonable terms. Those who need a good article of either may do well to call at their store in Maj. Duffield's building, on the Court House plaza, near the ARIZONAN office.